BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

We give you just what the Doctor orders, Pure Drugs and of the first quality. Our motto is quality first and always

F. W. Fawcett & Co.,
49 Government St., next to Challoner & Mitchell's

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.---NO. 100 VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY APRIL 7 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

You Must See the

NEW..... SASH BELTS

We have just received a new lot.
Come Early and get your choice.

Challoner & Mitchell,

TELEPHONE 675. JEWELLERS 47 Government St

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

CELEBRATED

WHISKY

Is Sold at the
Stores of the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

GOODERHAM & WORTS'

"SPECIAL" 1884 WHISKY

Is the

Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the Market.

Where Have You Been?



Scooping up some bargains to be had at Dixi Ross'. Oh! mamma, go and see them.

Christie's Sodas, . . Tins, 30 cents
Maizena Wafers, . . " 35 cents
Oatmeal Wafers, . . . " 35 cents
Graham Wafers, ... 35 cents

A full line of fresh biscuits.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale
Grocers...

76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.
...VICTORIA, B. C...

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions
Groceries
Tools.....
Cooking Utensils
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
GOLD
GOLD

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

House Sales a Specialty.
Furniture Bought for Cash.....

W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER

Appraiser and Commission Agent

Farm Stock, Furniture, Real Estate. Consignments solicited. Best prices obtained. All business strictly private. Terms reasonable.

Auction rooms, 133 Government street, cor. Pandora street, Victoria, B. C.

EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES—Don't plant the same seed year after year, but call and see our new importation in that line; they will improve your crop 100 per cent. We have also a nice lot of Burbank Seedlings. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

J. E. PAINTER,

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

Trout Season Has Opened!

We can supply you with everything necessary, except the fish, call and examine our tackle at

FOX'S 78 Gov't Street.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. Co.

OWNERS OF LAKE BENNETT SAW MILLS.

Manufacturers of Lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters, Builders of Boats and Barges,

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the Upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

THE VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd., VICTORIA, B. C.

Removal Notice.

I beg to advise the public that I have removed my Watchmaking and Jewellery Store from 90 Government Street to

43 FORT STREET

next Pemberton & Son, I thank you for your patronage in the past, and ask for its continuance at my new premises.

J. WENGER.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until noon on 23rd April next for the purchase of the property (22x43.9) or more, at 112 Government street, known as the Tecumseh saloon. The property includes the buildings thereon, together with the license and good-will of an old established saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. State terms.

MRS. A. BAUMGART,
97 Quadra Street.

SEED POTATOES.

A few tons of Choice Early Rose and other varieties. Come Early

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ld.

Universally Accepted as the Leading Pure Coffee of the World.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

1 or 2 pound Tins. All Grocers Keep it.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LD.

Wholesale
Merchants.

EX DRUMBURTON:

.....LIQUORS, GROCERIES AND CEMENT.

AGENTS:

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

Over 265,000
SHARES SOLD.

In less than a week of the treasury stock of the Sailor Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Camp McKinney out of 300,000 placed on the market. We sold several large blocks locally yesterday and have positive instructions not to guarantee any more stock after to-day. We can only supply a few thousand in any case.

The company own four claims next to the Cariboo property; also the townsite of McKinney, and has a cash development fund of $40,000. This stock should reach 50 cents this summer.

CUTHBERT & COMP'Y.

The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trounce Avenue.

Telephone 633

HERBERT CUTHBERT Leading Auctioneer
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT,

AUCTION : SALE
—OF—
Costly Modern Furniture

I am favored with instructions to remove to 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite the main entrance to the Law Courts, and sell by auction, on

Tuesday, April 11th, at 2 p.m.

the appointments of a well and newly furnished residence, including the furnishings of Dining Room (in Oak and Leather), Drawing Room, Bedrooms, Library, Kitchens, Elegant Carpets, Fine Glass and Silverware, etc.; also at commencement of sale, Road Cart (equal to new), Harness, etc Particulars later.

Goods will not be delivered day of sale on account of the large number of lots to be sold.

HERBERT CUTHBERT Auctioneer.
Offices, 15 and 17 Trounce Ave. Tel. 683

SHORT NOTICE SALE
AUCTION

Under instructions from Mrs. Ridley, at 68 Herald street,

TO-DAY, APRIL 7th, at 2 p. m.

Furniture and Effects

Comprising Oak and Walnut Centre Tables, Single Lounge, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Wicker Chairs, Mirrors, Cane-Seated Chairs, Drop-Leaf Table, Writing Table, Domestic Sewing Machine, Chest of Drawers, Double Bedsteads, Mattresses, Clock, Oilcloth, Carpets, Curtains, Blinds, Pictures, Crockery, Toilet Set, Good No. 8 Cook Stove, Garden Hose, Tools, etc.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

A BIG

bicycle concern, which keeps its experienced men at work ALL YEAR ROUND, ought to be able to sell GOOD wheels at a FAIR price!

Rambler

Bicycles,

1899 PRICE $55.

"The highest high-grade price that's fair!" are made by a big concern.

CALL AND SEE RAMBLERS.

WEILER BROS., - Fort Street

MINING SHARES

SAILOR CONSOLIDATED

in Camp McKinney

500 to 10,000 at 15 cents.

This company owns the McKinney Townsite and the following claims: Sailor, Diamond, Toledo, Snowshoe and Bellevue, adjoining the famous Cariboo, which has paid $270,000 in dividends. The Sailor group has the Cariboo ledge, as well as the Minnehaha ledge, and these shares are liable to reach $1 per share inside two years.

Stock Quotations:

5,000 Sailor at..... 15

Athabasca	$ 50	Monte Christo.	10
Brandon & G C	32	Morrison	18½
Cariboo	1 63	Nelson Pogrman	26
Dardanelles ..	11½	Noble Five	32
Deer Park	5½	Nest Egg Fire	
Dundee	33	Fly	3
Exchequer	12½	Novelty	5¼
Evening Star..	11	Rambler	34
Fontenoy	17½	Reco	93
Fairview Corp.	25	Shannon	23¾
Giant	6	St. Elmo.....	8
Gopher	3	St. Keverne ...	3½
Iron Colt.....	21	Slocan Star ...	1 07
Little Cariboo.	3	Van Anda	4½
Lone Pine.....	40	Virginia	52
Mammoth	1¾	Vict.-Texada ..	3
Miller Creek..	9	Waterloo	12½
Minnehaha	30	Wonderful	7¼

List your stocks with us.
For other quotations call at our office.

A. W. More & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
86 Government Street.

YUKON MAILS AT LAST

Department Thinks of Modern Service to Date From Opening of Navigation.

Move to Gaol Political Clergymen and Masters Who Influence Servants' Votes.

Provision for Handy Appeal From Official Acts in Mining Cases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 6.—Officials of the post office department say that nothing is settled about the proposed improved mail service between Skagway and Dawson. At the opening of navigation it is hoped to establish a daily mail, but the department cannot make any promises until it is seen what vessels are available.

Mr. McInnes, M. P. for Nanaimo, wants to see daylight let in on the doings of officials in Yukon. He will introduce a bill to provide for speedy appeal to court from any official act, decision or refusal of gold commissioner, mining inspector, or mining official.

Mr. McInnes has another bill making it a criminal offence for any clergyman to take part in elections, whether on public platforms or from their pulpits. He also seeks to prevent the dismissal of any employee within a specified time after an election, the idea being to stop employers from dismissing employees because they may have voted contrary to their wishes.

A deputation from the British Empire League appointed this morning had an interview with the Premier in regard to the Pacific cable scheme and an insolvency law. Sir Wilfrid received the deputation with great affability and expressed his sympathy but gave no assurance as to what would be done.

SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

Each Power Will Appoint a High Official—They Will Regulate by Unanimous Consent.

Berlin, April 6.—An agreement has been reached between the three powers—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—on two propositions, namely: The appointment by each power of a high official to investigate and regulate the conditions prevailing at Samoa, and the making of unanimity necessary in all decisions of those high officials. The newspapers hail the result of the negotiations with satisfaction.

RHODES TAPS THE GERMANS.

Secures Guarantee Upon Capital of Their Portion of His Cape to Cairo Railway.

London, April 6.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon announces that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has now obtained a guarantee from the German government upon the capital of the German portion of the Cape to Cairo railroad. German financiers have agreed to provide the capital and Germany has also agreed to guarantee to a certain portion of the interest on the German cross line from Dar-os-Salaam, 25 miles south of Zanzibar, which is to tap the Cape to Cairo railroad.

STAGING AN EARL.

London, March 6.—Charles Frohman has engaged the Earl of Roslyn, who recently adopted the stage as a profession, to appear in New York in "His Excellency the Governor."

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

Bournemouth, Eng., April 6.—The town council this afternoon passed a resolution instructing the mayor to call officially upon the United States ambassador, Mr. Choate, to welcome him here, and express hope for his speedy restoration to health.

SWEDEN'S WAR SCARE.

Stockholm, April 6.—The riksdag has voted 2,388,000 crowns for the purchase of rifles and 2,200,000 for the improvement of the Swedish fortifications.

A STAGE VILLAIN.

Winnipeg, April 6.—A. Crandall, member of a travelling dramatic company, was arrested here to-day and is held by the police to answer to a charge of forgery committed at Brandon.

To Cannerymen...

A Patent Retort and Steam Box Door on Exhibition under pressure of Steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute A perfect steam-tight joint. .....

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, - Victoria, B. C.

TENDERS for LEASE

-- OF --

Valuable Agricultural Lands

-- ALSO --

The Bowker Park Race Track and Buildings

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon Wednesday, April 12, 1899, for a three years' lease of valuable agricultural land, consisting of about forty acres (more or less), known as the Bowker Park; also for the Bowker Park Race Track and buildings. Tenders will be received for the whole or separate part of the above property.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST TEMPLE, Secretary,
The Bowker Park Co., Ltd.,
P. O. Drawer 613, Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAY TO HUDSON'S BAY.

William Mackenzie Intends to Provide It and Believes Route Feasible for Commerce.

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special)—W. Mackenzie, the Toronto railway magnate, was asked if it was his intention to ultimately extend the Dauphin line from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, and replied: "You may certainly say that, and also that I have great faith in the feasibility of that route. We have positive information that the straits are open for four months, and I am convinced that they are open for a considerably longer period, and in that time much of the produce of the country in grain, flour and cattle will be taken to Great Britain and Europe by that route."

SAVAGERY IN QUEBEC

Eastern Township's Farmer Strangles and Cremates His Eleven Months Old Child.

Half Burned Body Thrown Into Snowbank to Greet Mother on Her Return.

Special to the Colonist.

Megantic, April 6.—A farmer named Bouchier living on the seventh range of Inverness, yesterday had a quarrel with his wife over some trivial matter. In the middle of the night the man arose from his bed, put his wife out of doors and then proceeded to murder his eleven-months-old child. He first strangled the infant and then put its body into the stove. After a little while the father, who is charitably supposed to be insane, went to the stove, took out the partially consumed body, and threw it into a snow bank near the house.

LIGHTING OF WINNIPEG.

Majority Vote That City Should Purchase the Plant, but There Is Technical Doubt.

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special)—The polling to-day on the by-law to raise $60,000 for a civic lighting plant resulted in a vote of 876 for and 231 against. The vote was much lighter than expected, and it is claimed that owing to the fact that a number of the voters were non-residents the by-law is defeated. The by-law required three-fifths of the total available vote to be polled and a two-thirds majority of the vote polled to carry.

DROWNED FROM SAILBOAT.

Nanaimo Sailor Lad Loses His Life in Attempting to Cross the Straits.

Nanaimo, April 6.—(Special.—On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Chas. Weber and a lad named Jos. Red, supposed to be a sailor, who resided at Nanaimo for a little time, left in a sailboat to go to Vancouver via Chemainus. They proceeded on their way till about 7:30 when the boat struck a reef at Yellow point and filled. The lad climbed up the mast, but Weber stood in the boat with the water nearly to his armpits. About midnight a heavy sea struck the boat, capsizing her and throwing Red from the mast into the water. Weber made every effort to save the lad, but he lost sight of him and he was undoubtedly drowned. Weber was rescued about 11:30 on Tuesday morning by some Japs and taken to Hunter's point. He says that a small white steamer with a yellow funnel passed within a half mile at 8:30 p.m. and although the jib and an oil coat was set on fire to attract attention, the steamer passed. The next morning at 11 o'clock the same steamer again passed about half a mile distant and took no notice of signals for assistance. The drowned lad was 17 years old and supposed to be a native of England. The Hunter boys went out in search of the body but without success.

The Nanaimo Gun Club elected officers and received upwards of twenty new members last night.

The steamship Wyefield sailed this morning with 4,685 tons of Nanaimo coal for San Francisco.

ORANGEVILLE STORE BURNED.

Orangeville, April 6.—A serious fire occurred at Messrs. Marshall, Green & Co.'s large general store here. The stock was partially saved, but a heavy loss will be sustained through smoke and water, estimated at about $7,000.

OFFICES IN SIGHT.

Toronto, April 6.—The Mail says W. Lount, ex-M.P., will shortly succeed Judge Robertson as judge of the High court; also that John Loughrin, M.P., of Nippissing, is to be appointed stipendiary magistrate for Nippissing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

GOMEZ FOR MISCHIEF.

Having Abolished the Assembly He Aspires to Leadership of Independent Cubans.

Will Urge Constant Agitation for Absolute Separation From United States.

Weakening American Authority by Spreading That the Occupation Is Only Temporary.

By Associated Press.

Havana, April 6.—The Cuban military assembly being dead, Gen. Maximo Gomez will take up his programme of solidifying the Cuban people into a party that shall without ceasing urge the United States to withdraw from the island. His purpose is to make the people seem to have but one emotion, but one desire, the thought of independence and absolute separation from the United States.

Gen. Gomez considers the dissolution of the assembly as his personal achievement, aided by the military administration here, and countenanced at Washington.

He believes he emerges from the controversy with the assembly stronger than ever with the better classes. His theory is that the Cubans who before thought him merely an adroit guerilla chief are now prepared to regard him as a political leader, and that a few days more will probably see him in name general in chief of the army.

Gen. Gomez if reinstated would be of greater service to the United States in the disbursement of the $3,000,000 but his political programme means the keeping up of agitation and disturbance in the minds of the people and the weakening of American authority by producing the impression that everything done by the Americans is temporary and may sooner or later be overturned. American observers consider any such agitation as harmful to the industrial revival and credit.

Some who are higher in authority and who have exceptional opportunities for knowing the character and ideas of Gomaz think the United States government may have trouble with him yet. His attitude has always been consistent regarding independence for Cuba and he is still working for the same end. His character is narrow, resolute, arbitrary, exacting and likely to make him a constant disturber.

MILLIONS IN RAIN.

Texas Soaked for First Time in Many Months and Farmers Take Heart.

Dallas, Tex., April 6.—The most severe winter drought that the state has known for a quarter of a century is broken. Every inch of Texas is soaking wet. Already rain worth millions of dollars to the farmers and ranchmen has fallen.

PLURAL WIVES.

Methodist Conference Moves That Their Husbands Shall Not Vote.

Provincetown, Mass., April 6.—The feature of this forenoon's session of the Southern New England Methodist conference here was the passage of a strong resolution calling for an amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting the practice of polygamy and disfranchising any one guilty of it.

MR. SHERMAN CONVALESCENT.

Washington, April 6. — Ex-Secretary Sherman has now so far recovered from his recent attack of pneumonia that he is able to be about his house. The condition of Mrs. Sherman has also improved to the degree that she is able to walk.

SOLVED TWO PROBLEMS.

New York, April 6.—Felix Brown, said to be the inventor of the fog horn now in use all over the world, and of a machine for cutting loaf sugar, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was 73 years old.

ARBOR DAY.

Winnipeg, April 6.—Friday, May 5, will be proclaimed as Arbor Day in Manitoba.

A SHAKY HOSPITAL.

Montreal, April 6.—The general hospital is in danger of collapsing and the city inspector has recommended that all patients be taken out of the building.

MR. COSTIGAN HONORED.

St. John, N.B., April 6.—Hon John Costigan was banquetted here last night. The affair was entirely non-political.

BANKING IN ATLIN.

Winnipeg, April 6.—Mr. A. B. Moffatt, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, left this afternoon for Atlin, where the bank is opening a branch.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS PER PACKET. CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST

Salmon Block, Victoria.

RASCALITIES IN YUKON

Col. Prior Adds to the Array of Evidence Presented to Parliament.

Demand for a Thorough Investigation—Mr. Maxwell as Ministers' Champion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 6.—Col. Prior made his first speech of the sesison to-day and acquitter himself well. He reviewed the policy of the government and in alluding to the sealing question said that while anxious to see the sealers get fair play, he would emphatically oppose the surrender of any Canadian rights to seal and hunt on the high seas.

In the matter of Yukon administration he said that not one solitary charge had been met. Mr. Sifton said charges were not specific but Mr. Borden had made as emphatic charges as was possible to make and he himself had some to prefer. The general feeling prevailed among all classes of miners that matters were radically wrong. He believed that since Mr. Ogilvie had taken charge things were better. Neither did he think anything could be charged against Mr. Fawcett, but the men under him and in his office were corrupt. He read a statement from a gentleman who will give testimony before an efficient commission if such is instituted. On August 28, 1898, this gentleman went into the office of Messrs. Wade, Clarke & Waters and told them he wished to stake a claim, and believed they could tell him where good claims could be found. He was instructed to go to a certain claim, place a fictitious name on the stakes and then on September 1st when it would be forfeited place a correct name on and Wade & Co. would do the rest for the consideration of half the claim.

The mail service, too, was corrupt. The postmaster kept a hotel across the way and if you gave a tip to the man in charge he would secure your mail. One man worked it and for five consecutive days he got letters which must have been in the office for weeks. He did not wish to injure the character of any man and therefore would like to see a thorough investigation into the Yukon charges.

Mr. Maxwell defended the leasing of Deadman's island. Nothing that the government ever did would be more beneficial to the commercial interests of Vancouver. If the lease were not already given he would only be too ready to do so now. He defended the Yukon administration and the present mode of investigation. If a legal commission were appointed they would have no power to remove offenders. He did not believe the stories coming from Yukon. He had gone time and again to miners coming down and after hearing their stories asked them to make them over their own signature, but never could obtain one.

Messrs. McCarthy, Robertson (Toronto), Montague and Campbell also spoke.

STEAM SAW BURST.

Winnipeg, April 6.—By the bursting of a steam saw while cutting wood near Neepawa to-day, John McPhail was instantly killed and James Stevenson's right arm was severed at the shoulder, and the fingers of his left hand were taken off.

A LULL IN PHILIPPINES.

Hostilities Suspended for a Week—Insurgents Won't Surrender Spanish Prisoners.

Manila, April 6.—There has been a week's respite of hostilities, chiefly in order to allow the Filipinos to digest the proclamation of the United States commission.

Advices from Samar say the revolutionists there are weary. Their leader, General Luk Ban, has deserted with the funds, and the inhabitants desire American rule.

Bad water at Malolos is causing much sickness among General McArthur's men. One hundred and twenty-five men have been prostrated with diarrhoea and dysentery from this cause. Water is now supplied from Manila, and it is hoped by this means to check the growing list of sick.

London, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The government has received a despatch from General Rios announcing the return to Manila of the commission that went to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. The commissioners report htat the prisoners are well treated but are scattered over the country so that Aguinaldo himself is ignorant of their number and location. General Rios says the Tagalos require a ransom for some but are ready to liberate many out of friendship. Not a few of the Spanish prisoners are now living with the rebels. He concludes that it is hopeless to expect the liberation of the Spanish prisoners while the war between the Americans and the Tagalos continues. It is hoped here that when diplomatic relations are resumed between Madrid and Washington on the ratification of the peace treaty, the question of the prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos will assume a more favorable phase."

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment. *

PETER WHITE FOR BROCKVILLE

Brockville, April 6.—At a convention held here to-day Hon. Peter White, of Pembroke, ex-speaker of the Commons, was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. F. Wood. Mr. White, after representing North Renfrew from time immemorial, was defeated by a narrow majority at the last general election.

MR. CLEAVER WELL.

Winnipeg, April 6.—Rev. Mr. Cleaver, pastor of Grace church, formerly of Victoria, B.C., returned this morning from a trip to the East for the benefit of his health. He returns in best health and spirits.

MINING LITIGATION.

Important Judgment Delivered by Mr. Justice Walkem Yesterday Morning.

Deals With the Manner in Which Mining Suits Should Be Conducted.

Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday handed down his judgment in Dunlop vs. Haney, an adverse action under the Mineral act. The judgment is of particular interest to lawyers and miners, dealing as it does with the manner in which mining suits should be conducted. The judgment follows:

This is an "adverse" action under the Mineral act. The plaintiff took out his writ on the 5th of August, 1897. On the 2nd of August, 1898, he applied successfully to have it renewed, and the renewal was issued as of that date. The application for renewal was, as usual, made ex parte upon affidavit. The defendant now moves on notice that the order for renewal, and all subsequent proceedings taken by the plaintiff, be set aside on the following among other grounds, namely: That no bona fide effort was made on behalf of the plaintiff to serve the original writ, and that he was therefore not entitled to have the writ renewed; and that he was guilty of laches in not serving it, and in not taking steps to prosecute the action, as required by section 37 of the Mineral act.

I allowed the renewal as a renewal is seldom refused, any opposition to it being a matter for consideration by the defendant when served with the writ. There is no evidence which satisfactorily explains the non-service of the original writ. The only explanation offered is that which appears in the affidavit of the plaintiff's solicitor, Mr. Elliott; and that explanation is that he thought that, as Mr. Dunlop had not complied with the terms of a certain order made in June, 1896, in an action in which he (Dunlop) was plaintiff and Haney and Enslow were defendants, the question in the present action was disposed of by that order, as the order dealt with the same mineral ground. Nevertheless he came, so he says, to the conclusion in July, 1898—that is to say, nearly a year after he had taken out his writ—that it would be better to serve it. He does not clearly show why he came to that conclusion, nor can I see why he arrived at it. The action he refers to and the present action are not between the same parties, inasmuch as Enslow is no party to this action. Moreover it is well-known that under the system of adverse proceedings a plaintiff who may succeed in preventing the issue of a crown grant to his opponent may in turn be unsuccessful in a contest with claimants for the same ground, owing to their title being superior to his. Again, an unsuccessful defendant may subsequently be a successful plaintiff against the same adversary. I need not instance cases. Mr. Elliott's explanation fails to account for the delay that occurred. If this action had been an ordinary one, the plaintiff's right to a renewal could not have been questioned; but by section 37, above referred to, actions like the present one must be commenced within a certain time, and prosecuted "with reasonable diligence to final judgment." This would appear to be imperative, for the legislature immediately afterwards says that "failure to so commence or so prosecute shall be deemed to be a waiver of the plaintiff's claim."

Some affidavits have been filed explaining the delay which occurred in the service of the renewal writ; but they have obviously nothing to do with the case before me. It appears to me that I have no alternative but to allow the plaintiff's motion. Were I to do otherwise I should be overriding the above provision of the legislature, which is evidently one of public policy, as its aim is to secure, as far as possible, a speedy adjustment of mining disputes, and thus promote the development of the mineral interests of the country. It assuredly would be a most mischievous thing to hold that a plaintiff might, in the face of this provision, take out a writ, put it in his pocket, keep it there for nearly 12 months and then, as in this case, make a sort of spasmodic effort to serve it at the last moment.

It is also to be observed that the legislature, when passing section 37, must be taken to have known the existing rules of court, as they are statutory rules, with respect to the commencement and prosecution of ordinary actions, and that the effect of that section would, in actions like the present one, be to abridge the time given by the rules for the service of writs in ordinary actions.

The motion must be allowed with costs.

(Sd.) GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

April 5, 1899.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TIMELY PREPARATIONS

Captains and Crews Go North for the Canadian Development Company's Fleet.

A Daily Service to and From Dawson—Rates for Passengers and Freight Announced.

Although the season is yet early and very few of the northern travellers take the trouble to secure their transportation in advance, the indications are that despite the alien bill this season's travel to the North will be decidedly heavy. The Atlin district is as yet too little exploited for a definite opinion to be formed as to the extent of its resources; it nevertheless promises well, and will no doubt receive a considerable increased population within the next few months. For the Klondike and especially that portion of the country tributary to Dawson City a very heavy season's business is anticipated. There are now a sufficient number of men in the country to properly work the mines, and it has, in consequence, settled down to a good business basis, opportunity being afforded for all men who desire it to get employment and to make good money. Whatever abuses have existed in the past with respect to governmental regulations, have been properly corrected, and it is impossible to imagine a more orderly or a better managed town in the world for its age, than the Dawson of to-day. Indeed, the entire administration of law and order by the Northwest Mounted Police from end to end of the route leading from the coast to the Klondike capital is as near perfection as it is possible to conceive of for so new a country. Preparations for the opening season's business have already been initiated by all of the transportation companies catering for the business of the territory in question, chief of which is the Canadian Development Company, having its headquarters in this city. This company owns and will operate during the season a very effective fleet of well appointed, fast and capable steamers including the Victorian, Columbian, Anglian, Patrician, Australian, Tasmanian and Zealandian—the latter two seventy-foot twin-screw steam launches with a running speed of sixteen miles an hour. In addition, the company have a working arrangement with Captain John Irving and with Mr. Bowker, owner of the steamers Tyrrell and Lightning, by which arrangement the addition of these two boats and of Captain Irving's steamer on Bennett lake is made to the working force of the company. It is intended to provide a daily service to Dawson from the opening of navigation, and in addition, the British mails will be carried, and express parcels handled to and from Dawson City in association with the Dominion Express Company, such parcels as well as specie from the northern mining country being fully insured. Arrangements are also making looking to the handling of the United States mails as well during the season of navigation. The Australian, the first of the new launches, is being built at Bennett. The lumber for her construction was sent up from Victoria some time ago, and the steel work forwarded only a few days since. It being found impossible to secure material of this description in Canada, the metal portion has been brought from Pitsburg, Pa., and Captain Ress, with an efficient force of skilled artisans are on their way to Bennett to put the steamer together. She is to be 115 feet in length by 25 feet in beam, and will make sixteen miles an hour, having 20 well appointed staterooms and accommodation for 100 passengers, with free standing canvas berths for all.

One of these twin-screw launches is to be set up on Atlin lake for service between the portage that connects Taku City and Atlin lake, and the upper portion of that lake, with the other new mining camps. The other launch is to be operated on Bennet lake in towing and as an auxilinary to the company's steamer fleet. Both launches will burn oil, coal or wood; their boilers and engines are of English make, while the steel hulls are of Victoria manufacture. All the steamers of the company will be equipped upon a standard of excellence equalling that of the C. P. R. western lakes fleet, with spacious saloons, elegantly appointed cabins, electric search lights and all other modern appliances.

The northern rates for passengers from Victoria or Vancouver to Dawson have been adopted by this company at $135, or—in consequence of the current having to be contended with—a return rate of $185 from Dawson, the tickets to be good on any ocean steamship line. Freight will be carried from the head of Lake Bennett to Dawson at $120 a ton, including the cost of the tramway carry between Miles Canyon and White Horse. It is thought by the company that these rates are exceptionally reasonable, when consideration is given to the fact that steamers can only be operated from two to three and a half months in the year, and of the equally important fact that the getting in of supplies and men involves in itself an enormous outlay. Everything is now being got in readiness and ample facilities will be provided for the handling of all business offering, the company being in a position to further increase such facilities whenever the necessities demand. It is anticipated that navigation will open about the 1st of June on Lake Bennett, and by the 10th of May on the Lewes river and Hootalinqua. Fifty-six men in the company's service went North by the Danube, which sailed last night, the majority of these intending to go down the river on the ice to the foot of Thirty-Mile, some 200 miles from Lake Bennett, where the Canadian is in winter quarters. She will be ready to leave the moment the river opens, and is expected to reach Dawson about the 13th of May, being the first boat of the season and carrying with her the officers and men for her sister liner, the Columbian, which is now at Fort Selkirk and which will follow her at once to Dawson. The Anglian will come up from Selkirk to the White Horse rapids to receive new boilers; and the Victorian will leave Fort Yukon as soon as the ice breaks, and come on to Dawson with her full load of freight. It is expected that there will be full loads of passengers and a considerable quantity of dust ready to come out from Dawson on the Canadian and the Columbian, leaving there about May 15 and sending their passengers through as soon as Thirty-Mile river and the lakes are open.

The Canadian Development Company are not yet in a position to quote through rates from the coast to Dawson and way ports, as the White Pass & Yukon Railway Co. have not yet been able to advise them what their rate on freight will be prior to the completion of the railway. The Dyea route now quotes a through rates of three cents per pound to Bennett, or five and a half during the summer.

In selecting their officers and men for the northern service, the managers of the company have made it a point to choose only the most reliable and experienced officers available. Capt. Ritchie, for some time a resident of Victoria, will continue as marine superintendent; Mr. William Meed will act as agent at Dawson, Mr. Hislop at Bennett, and Mr. Fred. H. Worlock at Skagway. The roll of masters includes Captains Holmes, Coalfleet, Whalen, Gardner, Eden, More and Bragg, all of Victoria; and Captains Raabe, Shaver, Henson (for many years with the Hudson's Bay Co.), Murray, Turner, Peavey and Dobler. All these are thoroughly expert and experienced men, with whom the steamers will be operated night and day. Their chief engineers, upon whom speed so much depends, will number among them Messrs. Chapman (superintending), Scott, Lauderdale, Jennings, Ritchie, McKeon, Yabsley, and two to be engaged for the launches. The company will have first-class corrugated iron warehouses at the Tramway, Bennett and White Horse, owning also their own town lots and a landing stage at Bennett, besides a large floating wharf at Dawson, the only one of its kind, 150 feet long and capable of accommodating conveniently some 200 tons of freight.

Mr. Maitland Kersey, the managing director of the Canadian Development Co., joins with those with whom his company is associated in expressing the hope that the government will pass such regulations that no boat shall be allowed to operate on the upper reaches of the Yukon and its tributaries save those that are either built or set up in Canada, owned purely by Canadian or British companies or individuals, and operated by Canadian or British masters, mates and engineers. Of course, he is quite prepared to take his chances with any other Canadian or British owned boats—the best equipped and fastest securing the patronage—but he does want protection against such craft as the Governor Pingree, the Philip Lowe, and the boats now building at Bennett by Seattle men and others, who have no rights whatever in Canadian waters. All interested feel with him that they have a right to be thus protected by the government on the waters between Dawson and Bennett against any American competition. Canadian boats, it must be borne in mind, are not permitted to do any local business between St. Michael and Forty-Mile, and it is only common fairness that the trade of the headwaters of the Yukon and its tributaries should be reserved to subjects of the Queen. Among them, the Canadian lines are quite capable of handling all the business that can be offered, and handling it at reasonable rates—that is, rates considerably less than one-half of what was charged last year.

APT QUOTATIONS.

Proverbs, axioms and wise sayings have been uttered by Confucius and other wise men from time immemorial, but few people realize how many there are of them. C. I. Hood & Co., of Sarsaparilla fame, have over 2,000, and they have originated the ingenious plan of serving them up in delectable shape in thousands of newspapers, with each one neatly turning a point as to the merit of their well-known medicine. The extensive use of these proverbs is original and creditable to Hood & Co. *

HAND BALL.

Second Tournament at the J. B. A. A. Gymnasium Last Evening.

The popularity which the game of hand ball has met with since its introduction in this city was shown by the large attendance at the J. B. A. A. gymnasium last night to witness the second tournament. Every member has taken so much interest in the game that a grand display of skill was presented and each game well contested. The crowd who already know full well the merits of the game applauded repeatedly and thoroughly enjoyed the exciting finish, which was hot and furious. The following is the score:

First Round—O'Sullivan and Gresley beat Belfry and Jones; Pope and W. J. Scott beat Skene Low and Fraser; Hall and Scholefield beat Thomson and Sea. Byes—Miller and Bridgman; Stephen and Schwengers; Gillespie and Janion; Fowkes and Finlaison; Clarke and J. Scott.

Second Round—Stephen and Schwengers beat Hall and Scholefield; O'Sullivan and Gresley beat Clarke and J. Scott; Pope and W. J. Scott beat Fowkes and Finlaison; Gillespie and Janion beat Bridgman and Miller.

Third Round—O'Sullivan and Gresley beat W. J. Scott and Pope; Gillespie and Janion beat Stephen and Schwengers.

Final Round—O'Sullivan and Gresley beat Gillespie and Janion.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

MARRIED.

BELL-LANGLEY—On the 6th instant, at Christ Church cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Arthur S. G. Bell, surgeon, R.N., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late A. J. Langley, Esq., of The Maples, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

DURHAM—In London, England, on Saturday, 1st April last, John Henry Durham, of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, of Victoria and London.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Importers of...

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Pipe Fittings, Cutlery,

MINING and MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Miners going to Klondike and Atlin Gold Fields should call and inspect our stock of Tools, etc.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Tel. 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

FROM WEST COAST.

Steamer Willapa Returns from Kyuquot and Intermediate Points—Danube and Warrimoo Sail.

A common-place voyage, void of any incident of interest, was the report of Purser Paddon on the Willapa's return from the West Coast yesterday afternoon. She had only been as far as Kyuquot, saw no sealers and had fine weather, both going and coming. Returning she had as freight five tons of potatoes from Alberni and a shipment of oil from Hand island. The passengers on the homeward trip were Pellew-Harvey, who brings back from Clayoquot samples of the different kinds of ore there found, for assaying purposes; Rev. Father Brabant, J. W. Goss and wife, W. McLellan, D. McIntosh, J. J. Baird, W. Lorimer, T. Stockham, F. S. Spain, M. McKeon, D. and John McKinnon, T. McDonald, George Shunn, T. Ellis, J. Bryden, J. Baite, J. Renfell, W. Goodwin and T. Hills. The little launch Bessie, which is this year to carry prospectors and others up the different inlets of the coast, was lying in San Juan as the Willapa passed in.

THE DANUBE AWAY.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Danube sailed last evening for Skagway, carrying a heavy freight, chiefly material for the Canadian Development Company's steamers. She had the following passengers: Messrs. Raube, Dobb, Ingoldsby, Gardener, Reese, Landerdale, C. H. Jennings and wife, Mrs. Moore, Whelan, Burrows, Murray, Holmes, Moore, Eden, Turner, Hansen, John Reese, H. Burnett, Morton, M. Gallagher, A. B. McDonald, A. P. Devlin and wife, C. A. Munro, G. M. Shotter, Shaw, Tribe, Dr. Colman, W. D. McKillican, John McLeod, Murray, Holdney, A. Cameron and W. H. Muir.

THE QUADRA RETURNS.

The D.G.S. Quadra returned to port yesterday afternoon after a short and uneventful trip to Cape Beale and Carmanah, at which stations stores were landed. Captain Walbran reports that a heavy sea was running on the West Coast Tuesday, which moderated sufficiently the following day to permit of communication being made with the lighthouses.

MARINE NOTES.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo arrived from Vancouver late last night, and will go to sea early this morning, full of Canadian products for Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. She has to load here 1,500 barrels of lime for the Hawaiian capital and a few small shipments of other freight. Her passenger list was published yesterday morning.

A private telegram received yesterday reported the schooner Dora Sieverd as having been spoken off the northern California coast on April 1 with 125 skins.

HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Report Received From the Executive of the British Columbia Fruitgrowers' Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Horticulture was held yesterday at the department of agriculture, when Mr. W. H. Hayward presented the following report from the executive committee of the British Columbia Fruitgrowers' Association:

(1.) That the Fruit Growers' Association should act only in an advisory manner in regard to the marketing of fruit in the Northwest.

(2.) That the association should send a competent man to the Northwest, whose special business it should be to keep the fruit growers of the province thoroughly posted as to the market conditions, prices and best methods of transportation during the shipping season. This information should be send by wire or mail, as necessity demands, for publication and dissemination throughout the province.

(3.) That the association should secure an expert in fruit packing and shipping who would give information as to the packing, condition of fruit for shipment and loading of cars, etc., at points to be determined upon.

(4.) That the association should itself undertake the shipping or inspection of a carload of fruit to Winnipeg at the commencement of the season, an accurate account to be kept of the condition of the fruit when shipped, together with an accurate account of the temperature, icing and handling of the car in transit and all other particulars of moment concerning it. That the fruit should be displayed in Winnipeg to the best advantage and well advertised, with a view to demonstrating the superior quality of British Columbia fruit.

(5.) That a committee consisting of three members, together with the minister of agriculture, be appointed to superintend the carrying out of these suggestions.

(6.) This committee also proposes to take up the question of freight rates, express shipments and transportation generally, but requests that an expression of opinion be given as to the needs of the fruit growers in these respects.

(7.) This committee would suggest that the Fruit Growers' Association should request the horticultural board to aid in an active and material manner toward the carrying out of the suggestion herein contained with regard to the recommendation of a man being sent to the Northwest.

The report was signed by R. M. Palmer, G. H. Hadwen, W. H. Hayward and Tom. Wilson.

The committee suggested in the report was appointed as follows: The minister of agriculture and Messrs. W. H. Hayward, H. Kipp and C. B. Harris.

Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday, and following days at The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

H. M. GRAHAME,

(Successor to Loewenberg, Harris & Co.)

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE AGENT,

Rents and Interest Collected.

41 Government St., Victoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria : Theatre

ROBERT JAMIESON, Manager.

EXTRA! EXTRA!!

The World's Greatest Pianist,

ROSENTHAL,

Can be secured for one recital on

Monday, May 8,

Providing Sufficient Encouragement is Received.

A subscription list opens at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store (late Jamieson's) at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRICES: $2.00, 1.50, and $1.00 and Gallery, 75c

Steinway & Son's Grand piano used at all recitals.

VICTORIA : THEATRE

Thursday and Friday ...April 13 and 14

In Aid of the B. C. Benevolent Society.

"Robin Hood"

A Comic Opera by Reginald De Koven.

Under musical direction of F. Victor Austin, and stage management of F. Finch-Smiles.

PRICES: $1.00, 75, 50, and 25c

Box plan for sale of reserved seats will open on Monday next at the B. C. Stationery Co.'s store.

NEW SUMMER STUFFS

Just Arrived at

FUGI & CO.

Japanese Merchant Tailors,

Come and see our nice patterns. We will guarantee our great experience in this business. The cheapest in the town.

156 Government Street.

(Few doors from Victoria hotel.)

Money to Loan....

...On Improved Real Estate Secured by First Mortgage.

SWINERTON & ODDY,

106 Gov't St. Victoria.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,

ENGINEER

Is prepared to supply and erect in working order

Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery

by the best makers. Hand, power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 14 Board of Trade Bldg. Victoria, P.O. Box 641.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners at Victoria, B. C., for a transfer of the retail liquor license at the premises known as the Empire hotel, situated in 38 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C., to Edgar George Walker.

A. P. BRIGGS.

Witness: JAMES E. MARTIN.

Victoria, B. C., 2nd March, 1899

TENDERS required for teaming, road-making and rock work at "Ballinahinch," the residence of Mr. Justice Martin, St. Charles street. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office, room 8, Colonist building, Government St. J. C. M. Keith, Architect. Victoria, 6th April, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash. No Charge Less Than 25 Cents.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—A nicely furnished bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply 119 Menzies street. a7

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED bedroom; private house; central; suit two ladies or gentlemen engaged during day. J. D., Colonist office. a7

TO LET—Furnished rouse; seven rooms; delightful location. Also four roomed cottage, with modern conveniences, close to town. Helsterman & Co. a7

TO LET—Comfortably furnished bedrooms; use of sitting room; breakfast, is desired. Apply 8 Rae street. a7

TO LET—Two well furnished bedrooms, with bath adjoining; breakfast optional. 144 Menzies street, near Dallas road. a6

FURNISHER ROOMS, with board, in a desirable locality. Apply A. M., Colonist office. a5

COMFORTABLE furnished room, with board, for married couple, or two gentlemen friends. 70 Princess avenue. a2

TWO GENTLEMAN can have rooms and board in a delightful residence near Beacon Hill; all requirements. Address Y. G., this office. m12

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. m8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Peterboro canoe; plush cushions, carpet, paddles, sails, lee-boards and rudder; will be sold cheap. Apply J. B., Colonist office. a7

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Dahlias, Grand Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Paniculata, Marabretia, Phlox, Canna, Cut Flowers, Roses, Daffodil, Narcissus, Carnations, Hyacinths, Bouquets, Floral Offerings; large stock of greenhouse and hardy plants. Davertavish Nursery, Park road. a7

FOR SALE—New calved cow; good milker and gentle. Apply T. Musgrave, North Saanich, or Watson & Hall, 55 Yates street. a5

FOR SALE—For sale, at 88 North Chatham street, one lathe, suitable for turning iron or wood, one heavy brass force-pump, one gig-saw and three solid tooth mill saws, and other machinery. W. A. Robertson. a5

FOR SALE—A cow (partly Jersey) and her calf. F. Angus, St. Charles street. a2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Bicycles. Apply Osborne saloon, Pandora and Blanchard streets. Professor King.

COWICHAN—FOR SALE—Improved farms and residential properties; also hotel with 160 acres. J. H. Whittome, Duncan, B. C. m19

FARM FOR SALE—About half value, 188 acres of good land on the Koksilah river; 3½ miles from Cowichan Station, E. & N railway; 140 acres enclosed, 60 acres pasture; timothy grass, etc.; 12 acres cleared and fenced; orchard, house, barns, etc. good water and fishing, etc.; government road; first-class terms, if required, to reasonable person; got to be sold or given away; can meet purchasers at the station; come and see this property, and tel your price, etc. Address Dan Stewart Cowichan Station P. O. m12

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy, a light ten horse power engine and boiler. Address C. M. Seeley, Berlin building, Tacoma, Wash. a7

WANTED—Girls on shirts. No. 133 Government street (top flat). a7

WANTED—At Spencer's, apprentices for three different departments. a7

WANTED—At once, three first-class canvassers; work easy. Apply immediately F. Campbell, Tobacconist. a7

WANTED—Respectable nurse girl. Apply, after 11 a.m., 41 Kings road. a7

DRESSMAKER (experienced) wishes few more engagements by day or at home. A., Colonist. a6

WANTED—At Union Club, respectable young man about 18; must have good references. Apply to the Steward, from 8 to 10 a.m. a6

WANTED—A woman for general housework; must be a good plain cook. Apply in morning, 312 Douglas. a6

CAMERA—Wanted to buy, a camera; must be in good condition. Apply by letter, stating price and make, to "Camera," Colonist office. a5

WANTED—An experienced house and parlor maid to go to Kamloops. For particulars apply to Mrs. Pooley, Esquimalt road, between hours of ten and one. a5

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—At Beacon hill, Wednesday afternoon, a sable collie dog, with white breast. Owner can have same at 31 John street, Rock Bay. a7

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, sable collie dog; white feet and neck; heavy rough hair. Return to Mrs. F. S. Hussey, Fort street.

LOST—From Victoria West, black and white English setter, named "Prince." Any person taking the same to Mrs. T. Townsend, Esquimalt road, will be rewarded. a6

FOUND—On the Victoria Arm, near the Gorge, a large scow. If not claimed within ten days and expenses paid, same will be sold. E. Ganner, the Gorge. a5

$25 REWARD—LOST—On the 28th instant, near the Colwood hotel, a young collie bitch; color sable with white ruff. Anyone returning the same to Hatley Park, Colwood, will receive the above reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOVELLY COLLEGE—This school will reopen on Monday, April 10. For prospectus and further particulars apply to Miss Kitto, principal, 69 Belcher street. a6

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (upstairs)—Shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping taught; individual instruction. a5

MRS. RAAB—Clairvoyant medium. No. 93 Fort street. m27

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. hall. Englishmen welcome.

Christie's Biscuits

For Sale By

Jameson, - Grocer,

33 Fort St., Phone 128.

THE HOTEL REGISTER

How It Is Proposed to Raise the Maine and Put Her on View in New York.

A Tourist From the Antipodes—Victorians Doing Well in the Klondike.

Mr. Henry Parker. the British mechanical engineer who has been making his headquarters at the Driard for several days past while waiting for advices in reference to the raising of the wrecked ship Adelina, will go, not to Australia but to London, where he hopes to secure such concessions from the owners or underwriters of the ship as will assure him the contract of raising her. In the meanwhile he is not losing sight of his project for the raising and exhibiting of the U.S.S. Maine from her slimy bed in the harbor of Havana and the exhibition of the exhumed wreck in New York. The chief difficulty to this appears to be the obtaining of consent from the government of the United States—who may not deem it best to have the wreck placed before the public just as it is, especially in the event of its condition attesting that the explosion which in reality precipitated the war and the incidental discomfiture to Spain was the result of internal, and not external forces. Mr. Parker's scheme, in brief, is to organize a national organization with a general secretary who first of all will go to Washington and obtain the wrecked warship from the government, securing at the same time all possible governmental assistance toward the cost of recovery. At New York he will have to secure a suitable site for the exhibition of the wreck, reasonably near deep water; the city of New York at the same time being asked to contribute a fair amount toward the cost of raising the wreck and bringing it to the city. The same general secretary will then have the task of forming a national joint stock company with one dollar shares, capitalized at say $3,000,000—in addition to what the government and the city of New York may have given. The work of floating and taking the Maine to New York will then be initiated, the one dollar shares afterwards being either redeemed out of the proceeds of the exhibition or going toward the building and maintenance of a national orphanage somewhere in the centre of the American union. There is an alternative scheme, by which in the event of the government consenting to the establishment of a one-cent stamp upon all imports to the newly acquired islands of the United States, the children of these islands also may obtain access to the proposed orphanage. Besides this, the railway companies entering New York will be asked to make a special single-fare excursion rate for the exhibition of the Maine, and the amounts spent by visitors thus drawn to the Metropolis will much more than recompense the city for its contribution. The armour plate will of course be available from the resuscitated ship for use in any other warship of similar design; and the old Maine may finally be made to appear just as she was at the time of the eventful explosion, so fruitful in consequences disastrous to Spain. Mr. Parker has an exceedingly simple plan, well thought out, for raising the ship from her bed of mud, and the experience of running of twin steamers between Dover and Calais suggests the feasibility of carrying the floated wreck to New York between two connected tramp steamer, Peary's patent for reducing draught being adopted, and braided bands being run below the waterline connecting the two steamers. As to the general plan of campaign—it is very similar to that adopted on the construction of the Eiffel tower, shares in which were issued at a par value of one franc and redeemed at three—besides which the tower still exists as an asset, and a continuel producer of revenue.

* * *

Among the Victorians who were first to try their luck in the Klondike country was Mr. Thomas McManus, who having made "a pretty good thing of it" in the past two years, is now back in the old town preparing for a fresh expedition into the Atlin field. "Tom" left Dawson on the 1st of March, leaving H. F. W. Behnsen—and indeed all the Victoria contingent—well and doing well. Mr. Behnsen he refers to more particularly as it is that gentleman's intention soon to come back, whether for a visit or to remain does not yet appear certain. McManus was passed on the trail by the pioneer of bicycle navigation from the heart of the Klondike, who was at that time "going like a blue streak." On nearing Skagway two other cyclists were passed, in-bound—so that it would seem as though cycling was to be a favorite method of going over the trail. Indeed, to quote Mr. McManus, the route has this season been eminently well adapted for this means of travel.

* * *

Captain J. S. Mann, master of the ship Oriole, now loading at Chemainus, came down from that port yesterday, and with Captain J. S. Gibson, United States consul there, is at the Hotel Victoria. The Consul says that absolutely nothing new has been discovered with respect to Captain Wallace's missing boy, the universal conclusion now being that he fell overboard and was drowned. That the body has not been recovered is accounted for by the fact that the bottom is very foul in the vicinity; or it may be as the Indians suspected, that the starfish have made away with the little fellow.

* * *

Among the Vancouverites to register at city hotels last evening were W. Pellew Harvey, the assayer and mineralogist; F. J. Wheeler, district agent of the Great Northern; Barrister S. O. Richards; and John H. Kerr and wife, all of whom are at the Driard; and A. E. Garrett, A. J. Kappele and C. E. Gillons, who are at the Victoria.

* * *

Among the guests at the Dominion last evening was A. D. Hardy, of Melbourne, who goes from here back to Australia by the Marrimoo. Mr. Hardy is a journalist and artist and since 1894 has been touring the globe, seeing and learning much, and making expenses as he goes. His impressions of Canada are extremely favorable to the Dominion and its people.

* * *

John Goss, storekeeper, trader and claim owner of Nootka, arrived in by the Willapa yesterday, and with his family is at the Queen's.

* * *

James Fraser of Keewatin was a passenger from the East at the Victoria last night. He is on his way to the North to engage in mining.

* * *

E. A. Wadhams, canner and capitalist of Blaine, Wash., and A. D. Mead, of Charleston, West Virginia, are at the Driard.

* * *

J. Sexsmith, who has just returned from Atlin, registered at the Hotel Victoria last evening.

* * *

J. W. Corcoran and his daughter, Miss Myrtle, from Toronto, Ont., are at the Driard.

TEACHERS' RECOMMEND

Report of the Committee on Legislation as Adopted by the Teachers' Institute.

Public Meeting Brings to a Close the Most Successful Meeting of Teachers.

The third and last day's session of the Teachers' Institute opened yesterday morning with prayer by Mr. Moore. The secretary then read a paper on that "Tired Feeling" by Physical Instructor St. Clair, which was well received. On motion the secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the institute to Mr. St. Clair for his thoughtful essay. Inspector Wilson briefly answered the questions of the "question drawer," after which Mr. Russell favored the meeting with an instrumental solo.

The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of the report of the committee on legislation. Before adjournment for lunch a song was given by Miss Christie. The report as presented by Mr. A. B. McNeill called forth a deal of discussion. It was deliberated on clause by clause and was thus adopted.

(1.) That the Council of Public Instruction be recommended to make a regulation providing that children in rural schools do not attend school outside their own district, except by the agreement of both boards of trustees interested.

(2.) That an advisory board consisting of the members be appointed, here by the government and five by the Provincial Teachers' Institute, whose duties shall be to make recommendations to the Council of Public Instruction as may be deemed advisable.

(3.) That the Council of Public Instruction be asked to revise the list of authorized text books, particularly the series of readers (with a view to introduce the study of literature), the histories, the grammars, the geographies and the anatomies.

(4.) That the Council of Public Instruction be asked to hold the city central entrance examination during the last week of the school year.

(5.) That the Council of Public Instruction be asked to hold the supplementary entrance examination only at the beginning of the school year.

(6.) That the Council of Public Instruction be asked to publish a suggestive limit table for the province.

(7.) That the Council of Public Instruction be asked to choose the board of examiners partly from the teachers actually engaged in the profession.

(8.) That the Council of Public Instruction be urgently requested to establish a normal school, and if that be not immediately practicable that two model schools, one on the Island and the other on the Mainland be established.

(9.) That the Council of Public Instruction re-arrange the course of study and establish a training school for teachers before making second grade A certificates valid for life.

(10.) That the Council of Public Instruction be recommended to reduce the limit of book-keeping necessary for entrance examination.

(11.) That the programme for the next institute be arranged by assigning subjects to persons selected by the executive and designating some teachers to speak to each of such subjects so assigned.

(12.) That one session of the institute be set aside for sub-conventions.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolution, moved by Mr. J. B. Hands, and seconded by the secretary, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, was passed: "That the thanks of this institute be tendered to all those who have in any way helped the members in the work of the present session, particularly the Victoria school trustees, for kindly placing the South Park school at the disposal of the institute; also, the ladies and gentlemen, who did so much to entertain us at the reception and meetings, and to the transportation companies, who have issued tickets to those who have come to this convention from a distance; and that the secretary send copies of these resolutions to the persons entitled to our thanks."

PUBLIC MEETING.

After three days' session the members of the Teachers' Institute of British Columbia dispersed last night, to reassemble in Vancouver next year. The final gathering was a public meeting in South Park school last night, when Lieutenant-Governor McInnes presided and with others addressed the teachers. His Honor was escorted into the room by Inspector Wilson, to the music of "God Save the Queen," and occupying seats with him on the platform were Bishop Perrin, United States Consul Smith, Dr. S. D. Pope, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. W. Leslie Clay and Trustee R. B. McMicking. The room was crowded, and for so many speakers the meeting did not last long. The Lieutenant-Governor was the first to speak. Although a resident of British Columbia for a quarter of a century, it had never before been his privilege, he said, of attending a meeting of so many teachers, and without being fulsome or using Irish blarney he could say that he was very favorably impressed. There was one suggestion he desired to make—something that had long been on his mind—and he requested that the teachers consider it and be prepared to write essays on it for the forthcoming institute meeting. It was the reduction of the number of subjects taught in the public schools. He believed that there were two or three times as many subjects taught in these schools as there should be. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history were the subjects he believed ought to be taught, and he would say that any boy or girl, man or woman who had a thorough knowledge of these was by no means illiterate. Most boys are withdrawn from school at the age of 13 or 14, and the consequence was that they had a very imperfect knowledge of ten or twelve subjects. He closed his remarks with an appeal to the teachers to consider the subject.

Mayor Redfern followed His Honor. He was one of those who had witnessed the growth of the present system of education in this province, and regretted exceedingly seeing one who had been so instrumental in the building up of the system now sever his connection with it. As for any eulogies from him of Dr. Pope, he said, it would be like refining gold. Many are apt to undervalue the work of the school teacher. He spoke as a school teacher himself of some months' experience. The only suggestion he wished to make was to have the noon hour extended, giving the boy or girl living perhaps some little distance from school more time to eat his or her meal. In conclusion he wished, on behalf of the city, to extend a very hearty welcome to the teachers.

Bishop Perrin spoke next in a humorous strain, the moral of his address being "a little more oil in our daily work," and following him were addresses from United States Consul Smith, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Leslie Clay and Archdeacon Scriven. Mr. Clay wanted to see established here a normal school—the very best in the Dominion.

Inspector Wilson moved a vote of thanks to His Honor for presiding, and on behalf of the institute thanked him and Mrs. McInnes for the hospitality extended the members of the institute at Government House a few evenings ago. His Honor briefly replied, and the singing of "God Save the Queen" brought the meeting to a close.

Do People Die of Catarrh?

How this Annoying Disease Develops and How It Is Cured by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Because doctors do not often report "death from catarrh," people imagine that this disease is not fatal in its results.

But because catarrh usually reaches the lungs before it is called consumption, when in reality it is catarrh of the lungs.

There is only a difference of names. Catarrh is an ulceration of the mucous lining of the nose and throat, which eats its way along the air passages until it reaches the lungs, and completes its fatal work under the name of consumption.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure heals the ulcers and arrests the disease while yet it can be controlled. It clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and headache, and completely eradicates the disease from the system.

For la grippe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former clears the head, the latter cures the throat affection and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

For la grippe there is no treatment to be compared to the combined use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. While the former clears the head, the latter cures the throat affection and prevents pneumonia; 25 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lee and Miss Uren, of the Wellington school, and Miss B. Uren, of Wellington, are in the city attending the teachers' convention.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper returned yesterday from Ottawa.

Archdeacon Pentreath was among the arrivals from the Mainland on last evening's Charmer.

Bishop Dontenville, of New Westminster, is in the city.

J. S. H. Matson returned last evening from a business visit to Vancouver.

E. C. Kenning came over from Vancouver last evening.

G. E. Corbould and L. G. McPhillips, barristers of New Westminster and Vancouver, respectively, are in the city.

F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance and public works, returned last evening from a meeting of the executive council in Vancouver.

A. McDermott returned last evening from a visit to Vancouver.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Slump in New York Share Market on Unfavorable Crop Reports—London Dull.

New York, April 6.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "The markets here were extremely idle to-day and the tone was dull. The American market was nearly nominal. It opened at parity and then improved a trifle. New York bought slightly, but the close was reactionary. New York bought mainly Mexican Centrals, but the Morgans deny the story of a deal. Money was in fair supply on a release of the government dividend. The demand was good."

New York, April 6.—Stock prices slumped badly to-day and closed active and weak at about the lowest. Crop advices were unfavorable and given color by the advance in wheat, but the principal cause for the shaking of confidence was a renewal of stringency in the call money market. Discrimination in loans in certain industrials and specialties made some brokers disinclined to carry marginal accounts for certain of these properties. This attitude was taken advantage of by the bear contingent and promiscuous selling of the general specialty group followed.

N. Y. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Apl. 5.	Apl. 6.
Amn. Tob	220	226
Amn. Sugar	166⅜	167
Amn. Spirits	14½	14⅜
Atchison	21⅜	21⅜
Ches. & Ohio	....	12⅝
C. B. & Q.	145½	142⅜
Chic. Gas	126⅝	125¾
C. & N. W.	159	158½
C. R. I. & P.	118¾	117
C. M. & St. P.	128½	127⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	60	58
Cons. Gas, N. Y.	201	195⅞
Del. & Hudson	117¼	116⅜
D. L. & W.	....	175
D. & R. G. pfd	....	74½
Gen. Elec	115¼	114⅞
Jersey Central	120½	118½
L. & N.	65¾	65
Man. Elev	124	120
Mo. Pac	51⅜	48¾
Nat. Lead	36¼	35¾
Nor. Amn. Co.	9⅞	9¼
N. P. com.	52½	51¾
N. P. pfd.	79	78¾
N. Y. C. & H.	141½	....
N. Y. O. & W.	28	....
Pac. Mail	57⅞	56
Phil. & R.	24¼	24
Southern Ry	12¾	12¼
Tenn. C. & I.	59¼	57
Texas & Pacific	23¼	22⅜
U. S. Leather	7⅜	7¼
U. S. Rubber	54½	51⅝
U. P. Receipts	48¾	46¼
Wabash pfd	25	24
Western Union	94¼	93⅝
Met. St. Ry	257½	250
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	131¼	122
C.P.R. in London	89¾	89¾
Com. Cable in Montreal	185	186

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	April 5	April 6
Call money	3 @ 16	3 @ 12
P. Mer. paper	3½@4 4¼	3½@4 4¼
Stl Ex, dm'd	4.86½@4 4.86¾	4.86¼@4 4.86½
Stl Ex, 60 ds	4.84½@4 4.84½	4.84¼@4 4.84⅝
Com. bills	4.83½	4.86½@4 4.86¾

METALS, ETC.

Copper, steady. Lead, dull. Tin, firmer; plates, steadier. Spelter, steady. Rosin, firm. Turpentine, steady. Pig iron, firm.

Bar silver	59¾		59⅝	
Mex. dols.	47½		47½	
Silver certs.	60 @	60½		
Copper, brok.	18 @	18¼	18½	
Do. ex.	18		18	
Lead, brokers	4.15		4.10	
Do. ex.	4.35		4.35	
Tin, straits			24.40	@24.60
Pig iron—				
Southern	14.50	@16.50	14.50	@16.50
Northern	14.50	@16.00	14.50	@16.50

PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.

	Apl. 5.	Apl. 6.
Wheat—May	73	72⅝
July	72¾	72¾
Corn—May	35	34⅝
July	35⅝	35⅜
Oats—May	26⅝	26¾
July	25⅞	26

THE CITY

Committee of Fifty.—A meeting of the Committee of Fifty will be held in the council chamber at the city hall this evening.

A Meeting Postponed.—The meeting of the C. C. C. C., for the purpose of reorganization, has been postponed to a date to be fixed.

Saturday's Hunt.—This Saturday's meet of the Victoria Hunt Club will be at Colwood hotel at 2:30 sharp.

You do not need to "Try! Try!! Try!-! Again"!!!! One trial of "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is sufficient. You then become its constant user.

To Reorganize.—There will be an important meeting of the Capital Lacrosse Club this evening at 8.30 at Dr. J. D. Helmcken's office, corner Fort and Langley streets. All members of the club are urgently requested to attend.

Will be Considered.—Mayor Neelands and the representatives of the mine owners of Nelson and vicinity yesterday had an interview with the minister of mines in respect to the eight-hour law, which they request should not be enforced. Mr. Hume promised that the request would receive every consideration.

Amateur Theatricals. — To-night in Semple's hall the four-act comedy drama "Mountain Waif" will be presented by the Western Amateur Dramatic Society of Victoria West with the following cast of characters: Bill Mason, G. W. Andrews; Jack Wilbur, E. J. Etherton; Ralph Delmar, A. W. Semple; Parson Tibbs, J. A. Dresser; Sheriff Krautz, W. Russell; Pat Hennessy, G. T. Brown; Monte Miller, J. E. Dennis; Asterbilt, H. Smith; Hamilton Ham, H. M. Bruce; Meg (the mountain waif), Miss Annie Duncan; Dolly Wilbur, Miss Lizzie Duncan; Mrs. Tibbs, Miss Hilda Young. After the performance a dance will be held.

MODERN METHODS
.....in the SUGAR BUSH

Nowadays a Sugar Bush in Eastern Canada or the New England States is a valuable property indeed.
The very best of appliances, and the most careful methods are employed to produce a fine flavored, clean, tasteful product.
Hill's Pure Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar is the genuine article
Any grocer can deliver it in cans or bottles at your house this spring.

WM. TUFTS & SON, WHOLESALE AGENTS OF HILL SYRUP CO.



A perfect tea, free from all adulteration—

Kaisow Congou

Be sure that the "MM" and Star is on the box.

5 and 10 lb. boxes only.

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

Dyea Skagway Wrangel

As follows, viz.:

"DANUBE" April 6, 19
"TEES" - April 12, 26

And from Vancouver at 12 noon, on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

FOR VICTORIA.



THE BRITISH BARK

WATERLOO

(1976 Tons Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20s. per ton She will close on the following dates:

LONDON : 15th April
LIVERPOOL, : 15th May

and put to sea immediately thereafter.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD. Agents.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RAILWAY CO



STEAMER City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m
Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....$1 50 per copy
Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD.
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Successful Farming
....USE....
FERTILIZERS....

Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Kainite, Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Thomas' Phosphate Powder.

....APPLY....

Victoria Chemical Co, Ltd.
Outer Wharf,
VICTORIA.

W. F. BEST

ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST
(Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyist for the province of New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drugs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

J. V. PERKS, - - - Proprietor.

Free bus meets all trains; refurnished and redecorated throughout; well-lighted sample rooms.

Headquarters for mining men. Hourly street car service to and from station. Rates, $1 per day.

Northern Transport.

The Casca Trading & Transportation Co., Ltd. Are now prepared to make contracts for

DELIVERY OF FREIGHT

At all points on the Stikine river and at Dease Lake, Liard river and Frances lake during next summer.

The company has supply depots at the Stikine Canon, Glenora, Telegraph creek and Dease lake.

For charters, etc., apply to A. W. JONES, Secretary, 28 Fort street, Victoria.

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.

D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M. Geological Survey, Scotland, Office at Swinerton and 6 years mining P.O. Box 502. & Oddy, Victoria, B C experience in B. C.

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon Route

The Pacific & Arctic R'y & Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass in a comfortable Railway Train.

D. D. Jones has been appointed Customs Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Route in Alaska and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters at Skaguay. The appointment is made that patrons of the White Pass & Yukon Route will not be subject to troublesome delays or excessive duties.

150 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE

INVESTIGATE FULLY DO NOT BE MISLED

We Guarantee Delivery at Lake Bennett or Atlin City.
Goods Shipped Through in Bond.

SKAGUAY IS THE GATEWAY

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For Rates Apply to

Commercial Agent, J. H. GREER, 10 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or L. H. GRAY, General Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE

Chilkoot Railroad and Transport Company
Alaska Railway and Transportation Company
Dyea-Klondike Transportation Company

Operating a System of Aerial Tramways between Dyea and Crater Lake

These Tramways did three-fourths of the business last year and will do four-fifths of it this year.

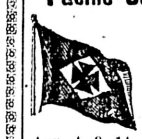
Old : Yukoners : Employ : This : Route : Almost : Exclusively

Wise men will investigate the routes and conditions before committing their freight to any particular trail. Our facilities enables us to give a cheaper and more expeditious service than any other route. We shall give both, as will be demonstrated upon application.

THE CHILKOOT PASS ROUTE is a UNITED STATES BONDED CARRIER, No Extra Expense for Bonding No Trouble. No Delays. For rates and full particulars apply to

Dodwell & Co. Ld., R. P. Rithet & Co. Ld. Can. Pac. Nav. Co. Ld

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p.m., Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, and every fifth day thereafter..

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, June 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave SEATTLE 9 a.m. Apr. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, June 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, B. C., p.m. Apr. 15, 30, May 15, 30, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria, B. C.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

VICTORIA AND TEXADA ISLAND Steamer

GLAYOQUOT

will leave

Victoria for Nanaimo.....Thursday 6 a.m.
Nanaimo for Texada.....Friday 7 a.m.
Texada for Nanaimo.....Saturday 7 a.m.
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Calling at way ports.

Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. for Sooke and return same day.

For rates apply on board, or at Porter's wharf. 815

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Leave daily. Arrive daily.
8:00 p.m. CITY OF KINGSTON. 4:15 p.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent.

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STEAMSHIP

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direct every ten days. No stops, no delays. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing,

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Subsequent sailings: April 13, 23.

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64 Government street, Agents.
Telephone 580.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

SS. MARIPOSA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, April 19, at 10 p.m.

SS. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, May 3, at 2 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

8:00 p.m.	Lv.... Victoria ....Ar	3:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	....Port Townsend....	12:30 p.m
2:30 a.m.	..... Seattle	10:05 a.m.
4:15 a.m.	Ar.... Tacoma Lv	8:00 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Adelphi building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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Are prepared to handle through freight and passenger traffic from Coast points to Dawson City, the Klondike-Yukon and Atlin gold fields. Seven fine steamers. Complete traffic arrangements. Splendid equipment. Reasonable rates.

For rates and information apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

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The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

LIMITED.

The Str. B. Boscowitz

Will leave Spratt's wharf on

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For Nass River and Way Ports, via Vancouver. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, Janion block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC

2 Daily Transcontinental Trains 2

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers--Victoria Route.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

Speed, 18 knots; tonnage, 1,117

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C

W H ELLIS. Manager

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

A POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, of the Vancouver High School, has been made Chief Superintendent of Education. What Mr. Robertson's qualifications for the office may be, we do not know. He has been an ardent partizan of Mr. Martin, and possibly this is sufficient. The record of the Vancouver High School in the matter of university matriculants is not of a character to inspire confidence in Mr. Robertson's educational talents. It is able to show two university against twenty-one for the New Westminster High School, whose principal was also an applicant for the office to which Mr. Robertson has been appointed. Even the Times finds itself unable to regard the appointment as satisfactory, and devoted its leading article last evening to an expression of regret that the claims of Mr. H. M. Stramberg, of the New Westminster school, were overlooked. Mr. Stramberg is one of the most experienced teachers in the Dominion. He has been associated with educational work in this province for eighteen years. He is a gentleman of high attainments and unquestioned ability and would have filled the post with great satisfaction to the public. He has been ignored. Vancouver demanded the place and got it. There is a suspicion, perhaps more than a suspicion, that the Attorney-General preferred for the office a man who would have less of a mind of his own than Mr. Stramberg possesses.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The mine owners in Kootenay are considerably agitated over the eight-hour law passed last session for the regulation of miners working underground. For a long time this has been the law in the coal mines and things have adjusted themselves to it, but it is an innovation in metalliferous mines, and there seems to be danger of its interfering with operations in Kootenay. The British America Corporation is giving the law a month's trial in the Le Roi mine, and it is said that if the result shows an increase in the expense of operating, the miners will be given the alternative of a reduction of pay or the closing of the mine. The managers of the silver-lead mines feel unable to pay the same wages for eight hours as for ten, and are urging the government to withdraw the application of the law from Kootenay. The legislation was put through the house so quietly that no one seems to have been aware of it—that is, no one specially concerned in its effects. This was a strange way of dealing with one of the most important industries of the province. The change may, as we have pointed out, have a very serious and detrimental effect upon mining, and those whom it is ostensibly designed to benefit may be the sufferers by it. Such legislation ought not to be passed without ample notice being given, in order that those most concerned may have an opportunity of presenting their views to the legislature. On the general proposition of an eight-hour day underground, we are inclined to think that it has much to recommend it in an abstract way; but the mine owners are confronted by "a condition, not a theory." It is a simple matter of business, in which they and their employees are equally concerned, and about which there should have been consultation before any legislation was put upon the statute book.

THE GROWTH OF TRUSTS.

Reference was made in the Colonist a short time ago to the large number of trusts recently organized, and although this gave some idea of the rapidity with which these organizations are absorbing the business of the United States, it did not by any means tell the whole story. In the year 1898 trusts were organized involving a capital of $916,176,000, a sufficiently formidable showing, but the amount is small compared with what has been already accomplished in 1899 and is likely to be achieved this year. During the first two months of the present year the trusts formed provided for a capitalization of $1,106,300,000, and the Financial Chronicle says that the year will likely witness an output of "trust" securities in excess of $6,000,000,000. The prime object of all these oragnizations is to create monopolies of some sort, to control the output of some article, to raise prices or to prevent competition. To say that they are all necessarily injurious would be extravagant, but on the other hand it is evident that they are hostile to the development of individual enterprise, which has been the prime factor in the progress of the United States.

There is a very general feeling in all parts of the United States that the power of the trusts is dangerous to the nation, and how to regulate and control them is likely to be a very prominent feature in the domestic policy of that country during the next few years. There is an element of danger in these organizations that cannot be overlooked with impunity. It will strike the investors first and afterwards the general public. It is this: The capitalization of these combinations really means that the majority of them are being sold for much more than they are worth. While business prosperity is at its height, no great danger is to be apprehended on this account, but let things take a downward turn, let there be a demand for money, such as may arise on short notice almost at any time, and these trust stocks and bonds will be thrown upon a market that does not want them, with very disastrous results. Every one who has been watching the stock market knows how some stocks have recently gone up in price at a rate calculated to turn the coolest head. Almost any one can cite cases where they have advanced to a price that has made fortunes for their owners in a short time. Now stocks, put on the market at par, doubtless represented quite as much as the property they stand for is worth, and in most cases more. Let such stocks go up to 200, and who is able to tell just what they represent in value? The speculator does not trouble himself much about this. He would not care what the stock represented so long as he could make a profit by buying or selling it. He never intends to keep any of it. But all the same these inflated values must be taken as real in connection with the money market. The inflation is general. Every man in the United States believes the country to be on the high road to unprecedented prosperity. But nothing can be surer than that there will be a break before long, and when it comes these stocks will go down with a rush that will mean ruin to thousands and temporarily embarrass the business of the whole country, to which indeed its evil effects cannot be confined.

We therefore regard the growth of trusts in the United States as an exceedingly dangerous feature of the business situation. For the time being it doubtless means an abundance of money in circulation and much profitable speculation; but unfortunately it also means that when the tide turns—and a very small thing may turn it—the disaster will be tremendous.

APPEALS TO THE IMAGINATION.

The Toronto Globe says that the fact of Ontario being bounded on the north by the salt water of Hudson's Bay has at last appealed to the imagination of the people. The result of this appeal is the granting of a subsidy for a railway, which will extend from the Canadian Pacific to tide water on James Bay. Many things can be said about Hudson's Bay and the country along its shores, which will fire the imagination of Ontario people more than anything that has yet been said. There is that reported discovery of gold in paying quantities east of the Mackenzie river. There seems to be good foundation for this. Now, if it shall be established that the auriferous area of Canada extends into the great waste region lying between the river named and Hudson's Bay, undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best, way of reaching it will be by steamer up the bay to Chesterfield Inlet, and from the head of the inlet by the numerous waterways to the gold fields. At present Hudson's Bay is a long distance from the centres of population, as we reckon distance nowadays, that is, by the time and expense of travelling. Build the 245 miles of railway between the C. P. R. and the head of James Bay, and the great Mediterranean of Canada will become the scene of exploration to an unprecedented degree.

We regard this new departure on the part of Ontario with lively satisfaction. There is a vast region to be opened up, and it will give the whole Dominion a new status before the eyes of the world to have practical demonstration afforded that it has valuable territory lying far to the north of its present inhabited area. The broadening of Canada is one of the Colonist's favorite themes. It appeals to the imagination, and imagination is a potent factor in determining the future of a country.

The Province attacks Col. Prior because of his reference to Mr. Tarte's habit of flying the French tri-color on a government steamer. We do not understand the Colonel as objecting to the display of the tri-color in this country by any one who wishes to throw it to the breeze, but only to the official character being given to it. In this he is wholly right. The French flag has no official status in Canada. It is not even the flag of old Quebec. It was unknown when Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. It came into existence years after the last French soldier had left North America, and a new generation had grown up in Quebec, which would have bitterly resented any attempt to foist upon them the flag of the revolution as their national emblem. Mr. Tarte exhibits not only bad taste but a disregard of historical truth, and the gallant Colonel did right to call him down.

No explanation has yet been given of the curious disagreement between the English and French copies of the speech from the throne where reference is made to the negotiations with the United States. The English copy said "considerable progress has been made on several of the subjects submitted, but a serious disagreement arose"; while the French copy says the commissioners "had arrived at an agreement upon several points in dispute when a difference of opinion arose." It is not easy to see why this difference in the two versions occurred. It is not merely a verbal difference, for there is a distinction of the most marked kind between making progress and settling questions, and between serious disagreement and a difference of opinion. Which of the two statements is correct?

While there is no such rush to the northern gold fields as there was last year, the number of people moving in that direction is very large and the volume of travel is remarkably steady, with a general increase from month to month. Probably there will be more immigration into the northern country this year than last, and it will be a better class of immigration. The ebb tide will not be so large in proportion.

The provincial government met in Vancouver yesterday. This is the first time such a thing has ever taken place Attorney-General Martin said it will probably happen again, and he hoped that all the meetings would be held there. Mr. Martin and his colleagues will find that their barefaced attempt to centralize everything in Vancouver will be resented all over the province.

The Ontario birth rate is again troubling the people of that province. One explanation offered for its lowness is that people marry later in life than formerly and that the proportion of marriages to the population is decreasing. The Ontario stock is a good one, and it would be a pity to allow it to die out.

It will be recalled that when the subsidy was given to the Crow's Nest Pass railway the allegation was freely made that the line would cost less than the bonus. So far the line has cost nearly three times the amount of the subsidy, or over $30,000 a mile, and the most difficult part remains to be built.

The debate on the Address drags its slow length along, and the despatches say that there seems to be an intention on the part of the government to choke it off. This is pretty good proof that Sir Wilfrid and his friends think they are getting the worst of it.

We hope the debate on the Address will not close before Mr. Mulock has had an opportunity of explaining his beautiful Yukon mail arrangements, which he claims have been so highly satisfactory.

We have not observed that either the Globe or the Times has published even a summary of Sir Hibbert Tupper's arreignment of the Yukon administration. One would have supposed that even Liberal papers would have wished their readers to know what had been said.

Positive Proof That Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures.—The following testimonial is only one of the hundreds daily received by the proprietors of Japanese Catarrh Cure. Coming from British Columbia, where, owing to extreme dampness of the climate, catarrh is more prevalent and more difficult to cure than in other parts, makes it more valuable. Mr. James Farr, of the well-known firm of J. & E. A. Farr, Chilliwack, B. C., writes: "I have been very badly troubled with catarrh for years, and tried all the advertised remedies and many doctors, but in every case the catarrh came back. One year ago I purchased six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, and since finishing the treatment with this remedy have not felt the least sign of catarrh. My nephew, William Bentley, was also so bad with catarrh that it was unpleasant to go near him. He has also been cured by Japanese Catarrh Cure. We keep it for sale in our store, and know of many others similarly afflicted who have been cured." Japanese Catarrh Cure is guaranteed to cure any case of catarrh. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. A free sample will be sent to any person suffering from this disease. Enclose 5 cents in stamps. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Toronto. *

TO BRING ROSENTHAL.

Subscription List to Be Opened by Manager Jamieson in This City To-morrow.

Moriz Rosenthal is giving the most unbounded proofs of his colossal attainments as a piano player wherever he appears. This man, whose personality fairly glows, fairly exhales power, is a living embodiment of what man can accomplish in the way of subjugating the impossible. He does things on his instrument which simply cannot be done. It needs a paradox to express the situation as it is borne in upon the average perception. At the same time no one must consider that Rosenthal is merely an astounding technician, for there is nothing he does that is not stamped with the evidence of deep thought and high musical intelligence. Everything with brain, coupled with an indomitable will, can do for the equipment of a public performer, this wonderful man has perfectly at his command. Not only can he compass the most marvellous tours de force, but he can direct his flexible fingers to the production of the most exquisite pianissimo effects that can be imagined, and his runs are so fine and delicate that they seem as though called out by the passing of a zephyr over the keyboard. Besides all this, the man pleases by his dignity, his simplicity and his strong verility.

Manager Jamieson has been making strong efforts to secure Rosenthal for one concert each in Victoria and Vancouver, and has succeeded so far as to induce his managers to hold open two dates—May 8 for Victoria and May 9 for Vancouver—which will be filled providing sufficient inducement offers. To ascertain this, a subscription list will be opened at the Victoria Book & Stationery store to-morrow morning, the prices being $2, $1.50 and $1. Those signing the list will be allowed to select their seats at once, which can be paid for at any time previous to May 6, in the event of a sufficient amount being subscribed to warrant the engagement. *

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PURE CEYLON TEA

Imported Direct from the Estate in Original Packages. Red Label 60c., Blue Label, 50c., Yellow Label, 40c. per lb.

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As in a Looking Glass

Wherever the Varnish and colors of

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are used, their beauty is reflected by the improved appearance of the district using these goods, and the smart and durable appearance shown by all the buildings and articles upon which the manufactures of this company are applied.

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Call and get Prices For.... Monuments, Copings, Wreaths, Etc.

at BRADBURY'S MARBLE WORKS.

Proprietor of the Famous NELSON ISLAND GRANITE QUARRIES. Blanchard St, One block above City Hall.

THE TURPENTINE DISTRICT.

(By Wm. H. Evans, manager in B. C. for the Canada Paint Co.)

The pine tree, from whence what is commonly known as spirits of turpentine is producer—as far as the American continent is concerned—flourishes in the large sandy districts of the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and some parts of Florida. Savannah is the chief shipping port, but large shipments are also made from Charleston and Wilmington.

The pinus australis, or long leaved pine, although comparatively still abundant in some sections, is being most unmercifully "farmed" or tapped for turpentine, and unless the woods are conserved one of the richest sources of the south will be seriously endangered. As is well known, turpentine is very extensively used in the manufacture of varnishes, japans and paints. It is also used medicinally, both internally and in small doses and as a liniment in throat and lung complaints and in rheumatic and neuralgic cases. The rich odor emanating from the pine forests is also extremely beneficial in bronchial troubles, and there are several invalids' resorts among the pines in South Carolina and Georgia, especially for people affected with chest affections. Turpentine is obtained, to be brief, by making an incision or pocket in the pine tree, into which the crude "turps" or sap flows. This is gathered and transported to the stills for distillation. A visit to one of these stills in the pine forests or "piney woods," as they are locally termed, is extremely entertaining. The "works" are of a most simple and rough character, but those who delight in seeing nature yielding one of its most interesting products, even by crude article, are amply rewarded by a survey of the unique and interesting surroundings. The colored gentry who work at the "stills" are a jolly lot, and will meet the visitor cordially, especially if the "white gemmen from de north" is of a genial character and can crack a joke, produce a flask of "benzine" or has a pouch full of the fragrant weed. In this out-of-door life, producing turpentine and the various products which go under the head of naval stores, one sees the negro at his best, and I have seen some handsome "darkeys," magnificently proportioned, strong as lions and full of agility and "go." The country negro is far ahead of the town-bred article for physique. Before the war, although he had no luxury, the negro was reasonably comfortable, and his surroundings and mode of life were more healthy than they ofter are now. He lived in the country, whereas he now crowds into the towns; his log cabin let in more air than the houses in which he now dwells. Stoves and furnaces were unknown in the south, with their dry and pernicious heat, cheery open fire-places with resinous pine logs being mostly in vogue. Consumption was rare, but acting as waiters in super-heated rooms is killing their vitality rapidly. Sambo was fairly well fed in the old days and happy in his environment; he was debarred from many excesses in which he now indulges without stint. The pure Africans are becoming fewer in number, and the gradual admixture of white blood tends to deteriorate them and destroy their stamina. The pine district of the south is very much frequented in the winter by visitors from the north who wish to escape the rigors of a northern climate. At certain seasons the character of the scenery is very picturesque, with the cotton fields, oaks, magnolias, myrtles and jasmines. The trailing arbutus, the creeping and climbing vines are profuse and lend a charm to the landscape.

There are a number of towns and resorts in which to spend a pleasant sojourn. Aiken, S. C., is a favorite resort. The surrounding country is somewhat hilly, the ground high and the air dry and healthful until about the first of May, when the heat becomes trying and the insects decidedly annoying. Savannah is the chief shipping point for turpentine, and is a beautiful place, well laid out, with some very pretty drives. Wilmington, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, are both coast towns from whence "spirits" are exported in large quantities, and are interesting places largely patronized by northern tourists on the journey to and from Florida who desire to get acclimated by easy stages. Charleston is a nice stop-over point, and is full of historical reminiscences. Here is Castle Pinckney, the ancestral home of the author of the saying in revolutionary times "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute." Fort Sumter, where the first gun was fired in the civil war, April 12, 1861, can be visited by ferry boat. A promenade on the battery or sea wall, which looks out into the harbor, is very enjoyable and refreshing on a cool spring evening. St. Michael's church is a grand edifice, having numerous monuments and "brasses" inscribed with names and having associations dear to the heart of the hospitable southerner.

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VICTORS, - $55.00
STEARNS, - - $50.00
IMPERIAL. - $40.00

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO., AGENTS. 119 Government St.

Also Agents for Taylor's Fire-Proof Safes.

B.C. Pottery Co. Ld.

22½ Pandora St., Victoria

Manufacturers of.... Sewer Pipe and Connections, Fire Bricks, Pressed Bricks, Flower Pots &c

W. PELLEW-HARVEY & CO.

Mining Engineers, Assayers, and Chemists.

15 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

Next door Driard Hotel.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital paid up - - $1,500,000
Rest - - - - - - 1,250,000

Branches of this Bank are now Established at....

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Drafts issued and money transferred.
A general banking business transacted.
Gold dust assayed and purchased.

G. A TAYLOR, Manager Victoria Branch

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.....HOUSE-KEEPING ROOMS

Every convenience as well as most reasonable rent in The Williams Building, 28 Broad street. Apply to either Mr. Robert Day, agent, 42 Fort street, or to the owner, R. T. Williams.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office of THE COLONIST in any quantity desired

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Can be had by applying to

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New Spring Goods arriving almost every day.

We have a beautiful line of these nobbie little Brownie Suits from $2.50 to $4.50 sizes 21 to 27 inches.

Boys' Knicker Pants, 25 cents per pair all sizes.

Boys' good strong Corduroy Pants $1.00

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FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

THIS BRAND WITH RETAIL PRICE STAMPED BY THE MAKERS ON EVERY GARMENT

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Any tailor who will give you credit will give credit to others less honest than you, and who do you suppose pays for those who don't pay?

Not even a member of our company can get credit here, nor buy a garment at less than the fixed price united in the pocket.

We have no losses on bad debts to make up at the the expense of those who pay—no "cut prices" to favorites to average up at the expense of those who don't know values

Your protection lies in this, as well as in the fact that we buy for cash, and neither seek nor grant favors.

Those who inveigh against the fit and wear of Canadian "Ready-made Clothing" don't mean "Fit-Reform," which is neither made like it, sold like it, nor is intended for the same class of wearers.

Those who know the Brooks Bros., and Rogers, Peet & Co. establishments of New York, which sell ready-made garments up to $45.00 per suit, and cater to the most critical class of the tailor's trade, will find the prototype of these stores here in ours.

It is the best Tailors, not the cheap Tailors, nor the Clothiers customers, whose criticism and patronage we invite, and whom we are best able to serve.

$25,00, $18,00, $15,00, $12,00, $10,00 per suit

Your money back if dissatisfied

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 Government St.

ALLEN & CO., Sole Controller for Victoria, B.C.

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(Late Erskine's.)

1899 BICYCLE SHOES

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In Black and Colored Kid, Reindeer and Canvas

Largest Assortment in the City.

SHOE EMPORIUM

Corner Government and Johnson Sts.

For Easter



Business Suits, $5, 6.25, 7.50, $10
Boys 2-piece Suits $1, 1.50, 1.75, $2
" 3 " $3.25, 3.75, 4.25, $5

30 Cases Just Received.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES. TIES,

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Glothiers, Hatters and Outfitters
Klondike Outfits, Half Price

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Fine Building Lot
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WE GUARANTEE
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Hall & Co, Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Blk.
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.

Look for blue label cigars. *

Demand blue label cigars. *

Boycott non-union cigars. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Smoke union-make cigars. *

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

Dominion bicycles, $40, at Geo. C. Hinton & Co.'s. *

If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clark & Pearson's. *

Stylish American and English Sailors at the Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

The largest stock of fishing tackle in the city just received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. Established 1862. *

Angus McLeod, champion of Canada, won during season 1898 26 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. He also holds all records from one mile up to thirty. Won on a 100-gear E. & D. J. L. Beckwith, agent, 40 Johnson street. *

Special lines in Art Cretones and Muslins at Weiler Bros.' Also an elegant range of Sateens. *

New Wall Papers for spring trade—somethings pecial in Ingrains. Weiler Bros. *

See the "Perfect" chainless bicycles—ladies' and gents'—at Hinton's. *

New Books.—Guy Boothby's wierd and fascinating work, "Pharos the Egyptian;" also "The Gadfly," by Voynich. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires. *

When Eve

had a conference with the serpent she little thought of the great number of her fair daughters who would be riding.....

"Perfect"
.....Bicycles
at this time.

Can you blame the ladies for falling in love with our wheels? Of course we have Men's wheels too and our prices are $60, $50 and $40.

G. C. Hinton & Co.
62 Government Street.

The Grand Jury.—The citizens who will act as jurors at the spring assizes, which open on Tuesday, are: Frank W. Adams, Henry Croft, C. E. Dickenson, Joshua Davies, W. J. Hanna, John Fred Jeune, Charles H. Kent, Patrick T. Patton, Francis M. Rattenbury, Samuel Sea, jr., John Taylor, Walter Walker and Alfred Williams. F. B. Gregg and Frederick Berryman were drawn but not served.



There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods we carry are of prime quality and freshness. Our prescription department, however, is considered the most important, and the utmost care is exercised in compounding and filling orders.

The purity of the drugs used and accuracy in measuring and weighing ensure perfect results.

G. H. BOWES Chemist
Tel. 425. 100 Gov't St., near Yates St.

Church Parade.—The First battalion will attend St. John's church on Sunday morning.

County Court.—There was a session of the county court yesterday, but the cases were of minor importance.

Meet This Morning.—The city council have a special session at 11 o'clock this morning, at which it is understood the appointment of Mr. Kerr to the position of city engineer will be the subject of business.

In Possession.—Yesterday in the provincial police court D. Burnett of Sooke was charged with having in his possession a pair of shafts alleged to have been stolen from A. Lazaar. The case was remanded until this morning.

"Holidays" Over.—Yesterday was the last day of the short vacation of the Supreme court. The vacation is only a holiday in name, as judges and officials have been kept pretty busy during the week.

Arrested on a Capias.—H. C. Barber, who has been residing in the city for some time, was arrested on Tuesday, on a capias, issued at the instance of the landlady of the Vernon hotel, who alleges that Barber was about to leave the city and a board bill of $215. An application will be made to the courts to-day for the release of Barber.

Amateurs Away.—The Charmer this morning carries to Vancouver all members of Miss Marrack's clever company producing the Gilbert & Sullivan opera of "Iolanthe," which holds the boards at the Vancouver opera house to-night and to-morrow evening. The sale of seats, as reported by telegraph, indicates crowded houses on both occasions.

Free Wind.—Mr. L. Blanck, the Yates street bicycle dealer, has installed a novel device for filling bicycle tires with air. All that is necessary to fill the tire is to attach the faucet to the tire valves and turn on the tap. The force is such that the tire is filled in a few seconds. Mr. Blanck has placed the device at the disposal of bicycle riders of the city.

Trades and Labor.—At Wednesday evening's meeting of the Trades and Labor council, the question of sending delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress was decided, and the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., in respect to the same. The organization committee reported on the formation of the carpenters' and street railway employees' unions.

City Missionary.—After having considered the appointment of a city missionary, to work among the classes who do not attend church, the members of the W. C. T. U. decided at a meeting yesterday to canvass the city to see what can be done in a financial way towards attaining the end desired. The meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. Shakespeare, Hillside avenue, and took the form of a parlor social. Press work was also brought up and discussed at length.

Undesirable Immigrants.—Perhaps two score of the audacious little English sparrows have recently appeared on the principal streets of Victoria, and a small company of youngsters armed with catapults were busy yesterday in the work of exterminating the new arrivals. It is not a good thing to let British Columbia fall into the possession of the sparrow, no matter how desirable it may be to introduce song birds into the virgin forests of the province.

Big Gun Drill.—The members of the First battalion who have volunteered for drill on the six-inch guns at Fort Macaulay, will parade at the fort on Saturday. Members of the class living in the city will take the car leaving the corner of Yates and Government streets at 2 p.m. and proceed directly to the fort. The detachment will be under the command of Major Williams, who will be accompanied by Major Hibben and such other officers as can attend, and will report to the officer commanding the R. M. A.

BELL-LANGLEY.

Dr. A. S. G. Bell, R. N., and Miss M. E. Langley Married Yesterday Afternoon.

At Christ Church cathedral yesterday afternoon the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Rev. Thomas Roberts, united in marriage Dr. Arthur S. G. Bell, surgeon, R. N., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Langley, daughter of the late A. J. Langley, Esq. A large number of friends assembled at the cathedral to witness the interesting ceremony, and afterwards attended a reception at The Maples, Fairfield road, the residence of the bride, to offer their congratulations. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. H. Langley, and was attended by Miss Drake and her sister, Miss K. Langley, as bridesmaids. Dr. Bell was supported by Lieut. Elliott, R. E., and Mr. A. G. Langley. The couple were the recipients of many handsome and costly presents, testifying to their popularity among a very large circle of friends in Victoria. They will spend their honeymoon at Cowichan.

Dr. Bell has been stationed at The Barracks, Work Point, for several years, having under his care the men of Her Majesty's land forces.

Twenty years' experience and improvement—

Rambler Bicycles

TEACHING OF HISTORY

Principal Paul's Instructive Paper Read at the Meeting of the Teachers' Institute.

He Lays Stress on the Advisability of Teaching Pupils Something of Current Events.

Among the papers read at the meeting of the Teachers' Institute was one by Principal Paul, of the Victoria High School, on "The Teaching of Current Events." The paper follows:

The teaching of history is perhaps one of the most important and at the same time most difficult tasks imposed upon us. To teach children to memorize events and dates only is not to teach history. "History in the most correct use of the word" (I quote from the Encyclopedia Britannica,) "means the prose narrative of past events, as probably true as the fallibility of human testimony will allow." The bare fact that a king reigned in a certain year, or was defeated in battle with a neighbor, is perhaps chronologically valuable, but it is not history. History only attains its full stature when it not only records but describes in considerable fulness some social events and evolution, when it marks change and growth, the movement of society from one phase to another.

History is of two kinds—the old or artistic type of history, and the new or socioligical type. The artistic tpye invented by the Greeks remained the ideal of history till comparatively recent times. The aim was perfection of literary form, weight and dignity of language, depth of moral and sagacity of political reflection. It was habitually careless and indifferent as regards research. But its chief distinction from the new one was a negative one; it had no conception of society as an organism; no suspicion of the depth and variety of the social forces which underlie and originate the visible events which it describes often with admirable power. The new history is to a great extent characterized by opposite qualities. Its preoccupation about literary form is secondary, moral reflection it rather avoids; but it is laborious beyond precedent in research, and above all it is pregnant with the notion that society is a great aggregate of forces, moving according to laws special to it, and similar to those producing evolution and growth analogous to what we see in other forms of life.

It would seem then that the study of history in order to be of any value, must follow one or other of these types, i.e., it must convey moral and political lessons, or it must show forth the evolution and growth of society. Perhaps it might be possible to unite the two types. But it is clear that disconnected events with their appropriate dates can have no advantage attached to their acquisition at all commensurate with the time consumed in learning them. I cannot help thinking that history, as set forth in our text books and presumably taught in our schools is not the history that ought to be taught. Perhaps it is too much to expect children to be sufficiently receptive to understand a more philosophical treatment of history than is at present meted out to them. But our aim should be in that direction, and certainly more advanced pupils of the public and high schools could appreciate and profit by a more scientific treatment of the subject.

So much I have briefly set before you regarding the aims and manner of teaching history. And you will see that I do not underrate the importance of the subject. I will not enter upon what I consider a most important matter, namely, the part of the history of our country which it is most desirable that our pupils should learn. Chronologically history may be classified as ancient history—the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A.D. 476; medieval history—the history of the period which extends from A.D. 476 to the beginning of the sixteenth century; and modern history—from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians sub-divide modern history into later history (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789), and latest history (from 1789 to the present time). Of course it would be most desirable if all these periods could be studied carefully, but I think you will agree with me that it is impossible that that can be accomplished in our schools. What period, then, ought to be selected as most important? We usually begin our teaching of history with the landing of Julius Caesar, and bring it down to the present time—nominally. But I fear that few teachers reach to within ten years of the present time, even if they have leisure to discuss the reign of Victoria at all. Now if any part of that period is to be omitted, I submit that it is the former and not the latter that should be left out. History increases in interest as it comes closer to the present day, just as the doings of living, moving, and thinking men and women are more interesting than the acts of men and women who have long ago gone to their place, though their importance in their day and generation was very great, and even though their acts have made our own liberties more secure, and our own lives more tolerable. In the evolution of science the new knowledge ever starts from the old whether its results be to improve, to shift, or to supersede it. The history of astronomy extends far enough back to show its barbaric stages when the earth was regarded as a flat surface overarched by a solid dome or firmament; and when not only was the sun considered to move round the earth, but its motions as well as the moon's were referred to the guidance and even the impulse of personal deities. Beginning with this first stage of the science there lies before us the whole record of the exacter observation and closer reasoning which have gradually replaced those childlike savage conceptions by the most perfect of physical theories. The first stages are interesting and instructive, but the science as it exists is really of the only true importance. Thus again the history of medicine shows improvement after improvement on the rude surgical appliances and the meagre list of efficient drugs which the barbaric leech had at his disposal while its theory has changed even more absolutely than its practice; for medical history begins with the ancient world holding fast to the savage doctrine that madness, epilepsy, fever, and other diseases are caused by demons possessing the patient, a belief which is still that of half the human race, but which it has been the slow but successful task of scientific pathology to supersede in the civilized world. The study of medicine is the study of the science as it exists at the present time. The history of medicine, and the records of the lives and labors of distinguished medical men of old, are interesting and instructive—but the resulting interest and instruction is mainly due to a knowledge of the achievements of science of to-day, and to an acquaintance with the works of living and recent writers. Again—and I hope I do not tire you with examples—in order to acquire a knowledge of naval architecture, would it be necessary to study any vessel not afloat at the present time? Would it be necessary to go back to the dug-out of the savage, or even to the triremes of the Romans or the galleys of the Venetians? Would not even Nelson's "Victory" be out of place in such a study? Would not such a retrospect be more amusing than instructive? No art or science ever has been or can be now advanced by going backwards and copying earlier forms or those applicable to other times and circumstances. And as with other sciences, so it is with the science of sociology. Society must not only be studied in its various stages, from barbarism upwards, but its condition at the present day must be considered. The earlier stages are interesting as showing how society as it exists was evolved, but the study of them is only useful to throw light on its existing condition and is not per se important. If one is only conversant with the past, and is ignorant of the present condition of the world, he misses the contemplation of society in what is presumably its most perfect stage, for the living cannot conceive anything more perfect than what they are doing or they would apply it.

While then there can be no question that many moral and political lessons can be learned from the study of ancient and medieval history, there is no doubt in my mind that later history is more important than either and latest history than any. Every boy and girl is interested in events that occurred within the memory of his or her father or teacher: still more so in events that have occurred in his or her own life time; while the story of affairs that occurred yesterday or last week is eagerly received and retained without difficulty. It is my firm conviction that it would be much better to know the history of the present reign well than be thoroughly conversant with all other history and be ignorant of that. And one day in the week, at least, should be put apart for the study of the affairs that have occurred during the week immediately preceding—that is, to current events. When we look back on the last few years we cannot help being struck with the rapidity with which events of the highest importance to the world have followed each other. The world's wonder of yesterday is forgotten for some equally important event of to-day. A study of the events as they occur is therefore to be recommended, for when learned when the excitement about them in quite fresh they are easily learned, but if put off till they become old history the interest has gone and the acquisition of them has become irksome. And is there anything to be learned from these events, which can be better learned from ancient or medieval history? Are there no moral or political lessons to be learned from the history of the past few years? We have seen old nations like Spain and China falling into decay from different causes—but yet from causes which we can trace from day to day. We have seen the Anglo-Saxon bid the world hold her "hands off" when their kinsmen across the Atlantic were purging the new world of its ancient curse. We have seen these kinsmen stretch out their hands in gratitude across the ocean and pledge amity to their mother land from which they had long been estranged by real or fancied wrongs—that mother land to which they had almost challenged to fight a few years ago over the Venezuelan boundary question. We have seen Britain twice rise in her might and mobilize her fleet to show great powers that her patience was not inexhaustible—once when Emperor William congratulated the Boers on defeating an irregular invasion of a few Britons under Dr. Jameson, and again when France attempteld to throw an obstacle to our popular scheme of joining Cairo and the Cape by railway, by occupying Fashoda. We have seen our soldiers fight, as they have always fought and will always fight, bravely in support of the dear old flag both on the Indian frontier and in the Soudan, when our most gallant General Lord Kitchener by his wonderful powers of organization and generalship led them to crush the vilest nest of cruel and evil-living but withal brave men that has probably ever existed on this fair earth of ours, to strike the chains from thousands of our fellow men, and to free women from a fate worse than death.

But it is unnecessary to remind you of events as fresh in your memory as they are in mine. They are absorbingly interesting, and I can assure you from my own experience that young people are delighted not only to receive instruction in current events, but also to seek them out themselves. It seems to be enough that the news be recent to make them interesting. Mr. Paul here described in detail the method employed by Mr. Russell, of the High school, in teaching this subject. Then the men of the present day. Are they less noble than the noble men of old? When I think of Gladstone, the Christian gentleman, upright statesman and silver-tongued orator, I think he cannot be surpassed in older history. What about Gordon, the God-fearing soldier, breaking his heart in Khartoum in his attempts to induce his only half-loyal followers, for whom he had dared so much, to hold out only a little longer, and looking ever northward for help that would not come, dying as he lived—a faithful and true gentleman, whose memory the little rescued outcasts of Woolwich still reverence and love as the only friend perhaps they ever knew. His death accomplished all that he could have desired. Britain never forgot him, and 14 years afterwards his murderers were dead or fleeing for their lives, and peace and liberty was assured to the Soudan.

No more gallant deed can be discovered in history than that of 12 British soldiers on the northwest frontier of India last year, whose bodies were found with their rifles lying beside them, minus the breech-blocks. Standing back to back they had kept off overwhelming numbers of Afridis till their last cartridge was expended, and then they had tossed their breech-blocks over a cliff, so that their weapons, thus rendered useless, might never be turned against their countrymen. They then calmly awaited the death they knew would follow, for quarter is neither given nor asked by these frontier tribes.

Many interesting and instructive lessons are to be derived in the teaching of such events—lessons which we do not well to neglect to impart.

Again, in such teaching, social evolution in every stage of progress is to be observed in the different countries of the world. People who have not advanced further than the hunter stage, pastoral and nomadic people, as well as tillers of the soil, are to be found now as they were ages ago. All kinds of governments—absolute monarchies, limited monarchies, republics—are to be met with. Religions and creeds without number exemplify the spiritual aspirations of mankind, from the pure religion of Christ to the debasing fetishism of the African.

The recent history of our own country,

(Continued on Page 6)

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The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above institution will be held in the committee room at the City hall on Friday, April 7, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the officers and electing managers for the ensuing year.

WM. SCOWCROFT,
Honorary Secretary.

SIR HIBBERT'S SPEECH

Well Supported Demand for Searching Investigation of Yukon Scandals.

Jobbery Associated With Every Official Transaction and the Ministers Not Blameless.

Only One Western Member Champions Government and He Has Valid Reason.

Ottawa, March 30.—The house to-day listened to a telling arraignment of Liberal policy and Liberal maladministration. The serious character of Sir C. H. Tupper's charges was evidently fully realized by the ministers, as there was a full treasury bench during the whole time the member for Pictou was speaking. The first portion of his address was interesting, in that it completely vindicated the career of the leader of the opposition from the aspersions which were cast upon it by the Premier the other day. He dealt in an able manner with the Washington negotiations, and drove home with great force the point that Sir Richard Cartwright's attack upon the constitution of the American senate was not calculated to facilitate the negotiations. But it was in reference to Yukon affairs that he dealt his most powerful blows against the government. Summed up in brief, Sir Hibbert charged that there had been gross corruption on the part of officials, favoritism in the recording of mining claims, favoritism in the awarding of contracts for carrying government supplies, mismanagement in connection with the postal service, and bribery in connection with the granting of liquor permits. He challenged the government to appoint a commission of judges to investigate these charges, and promised to lay before them all the evidence in his possession. Sir C. H. Tupper spoke with his usual ability, and his caustic criticism was evidently very annoying to Mr. Sifton, who could not restrain his anger, and frequently interrupted the member for Pictou.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper resumed the debate on the address. In the course of his speech he said: Complaint has been made by the government regarding the action of the senate in connection with the Yukon railway bill. The proper and manly thing for the government to have done if they were dissatisfied with the senate's action was to appeal to the country. Had this been done, and had the government been again returned, the senate would have passed a bill if it had been again sent to them by the House of Commons. The government had been boasting that they had carried bye-election after bye-election. In bye-elections they could bring all the harpies of three governments to their aid. But if they believed that they represented the sentiment of the country on the Yukon railway bill, why did they not go to the people instead of trying to use their majority in order to force a great constitutional change upon the country? (Hear, hear.)

YUKON MALADMINISTRATION.

There was a chapter in the history of Canada relating to the administration of the Yukon territory which the prime minister would have been glad never to have had written. (Opposition cheers.) But there were facts that he was only surprised, in view of all that transpired, to find that, setting aside altogether the incapacities of the ministry and of Mr. Sifton, there had not been some action taken by the government which would have removed (for this session, at any rate) the discussion of such a subject from the arena of debate. (Hear, hear.) The minister of the interior resorted to most extraordinary plans for the purpose of warding off a searching investigation into these matters. The hon. gentleman's deputy, Mr. Smart, had written to him and to other members of parliament asking him to furnish what information he was possessed of as to maladministration in the Yukon territory and in regard to the misconduct of officials. He supposed there never was such a singular application ever made before to a member of that house. What would have been the use of sending particulars by such a channel? (Opposition cheers.)

Having referred to the articles in the Times, of England, published by Miss Shaw, he said that as soon as the cases of maladministration were shown to lie at the doors of the officials of the present government, the minister of the interior did not send for Pinkerton's detectives to track down those men. No; no sooner had these charges been spread through the district than these men ran away from the Yukon, and no steps were taken to track down those officials who had brought infamy and disgrace, not only upon Canada, but the Canadian government, the whole world over. (Opposition cheers.)

THE HISTORY OF DISGRACE.

The history of the Yukon territory under this government was a history of failure and disgrace. (Cheers.) There had been notoriously bad regulations, there had been imposts, taxes and royalties which would make such a personage as Oom Paul blush. (Renewed cheers.) Notoriously there had been under this administration underpaid, inefficient and corrupt officials, described by Australians and by Englishmen as a pack of licensed thieves—very strong language that. (Hear, hear.) Some of the information, however, seemed to justify the use of that language. There had been favoritism in the issue of liquor permits, a system so extraordinary that to his own knowledge fees had been obtained by Liberal solicitors—or solicitors of Liberal proclivities, that is proclivities of the Liberal political persuasion—to the extent of $500 for merely obtaining from the interior department for clients a permit to sell liquor in the Territories; there had been favoritism in the grants of the lands; there has been favoritism in the contracts let by the government; there had been notorious blunders in the management of the transportation of government supplies from any part of Canada up to that territory; there had been an extraordinary exhibition of favoritism towards the United States transportation companies in connection with the transportation of supplies by means of United States steamers from United States ports, carrying Canadian materials and supplies to the government posts in Canadian territory; there had been favoritism shown by this government, and a marked favoritism, to the United States routes for transportation of supplies against the two principal ports of Victoria and Vancouver in British territory, where private capital was struggling as best it could against the formidable rivalry for foreign capital in the ports of the United States. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

SECRECY OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

There had been beyond and above and surrounding all troubles and irregularities that had occurred this extraordinary feature, which, to his mind and as the evidence would show, had a most painful effect, namely, the secrecy of official records. That secrecy of official records had tended to create, not only throughout this country, but throughout the centres of intelligence in the Empire, perhaps more than a suspicion that the whole thing was conceived in iniquity. (Conservative cheers.) Trace the history of the mining legislation, and the legislation in regard to the development of the mineral resources of British Columbia, from its inception to the present day, whether it was under the supervision of British authority or, as afterwards, under the supervision of the local authority, and they would find that both the British and the local authorities seemed to pride themselves in having all official records public and accessible to the public without fee or charge. That had been the great vindication of the system of gold mining or of mining generally in the province of British Columbia. But in the Yukon territory the very fact that these official records were secret, that men could not, during official hours, from 10 to 4, by payment of any fee or otherwise, obtain a full knowledge of how the record stood, seemed to be at the foundation of not merely the bad impression that had been formed in regard to the bad administration of that country, but it afforded an excuse and offered an opportunity for all the villany that had occurred, because advantage had been taken of that time and again. (Opposition cheers.)

There has been, after all was said and done, above and over the necessities and desires of individual speculators, of men who endeavored to enrich themselves out of the resources of the country, that crying shame and that crying neglect perpetrated in regard to that portion of the British Empire and of Canada, and it was this: That whereas huge royalties—royalties so large that all the history of Spain, all the history of Australia, all the history of the British African government afforded not the slightest justification for the huge exactions that had been imposed upon the development of the mineral wealth of the Yukon—and yet withal there had been an unparalleled and disgraceful neglect of local necessities and local improvements. (Hear, hear.) They had fever raging to an extraordinary extent in the country; they had correspondents of the highest possible standing going into the district of Dawson for instance, whence the present government had derived an enormous revenue, and they had them all coming out with the statement that the government had not raised its little finger to promote the improvement of local conditions, or to prevent contagion of the most dire and disastrous character. There had been mining districts developed long before the time of confederation in the province of British Columbia, and yet they heard of no scandal and no condition of things like that which existed to the Yukon territory. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches knew that notwithstanding that an opportunity of months had occurred for reflection and consideration, an officer of the public works department made the strongest possible appeal for the vindication of what he called the civil service of Canada at the hands of Miss Shaw. After she had delivered a lecture in London on her experience in Dawson, Miss Shaw absolutely refused to take back one single word that she had committed to writing months before in regard to the condition of affairs in that territory. Surely, without saying more, these statements or opinions from that source ought to have been sufficient to put the government on its guard. (Opposition cheers.)

COMPLAINTS OF REPUTABLE MEN.

He thought that gentlemen on the treasury benches would not think it extraordinary if he said that when they found a man who at one time had charged the government and the officers with neglect, and officers appointed by the government with corruption, and who, on coming to Ottawa seeking a privilege or concession, appeared in a print as a vindicator, he might be set aside as not amounting to much one way or the other. But he had been told by men in Vancouver and Victoria, men whom he thoroughly believed to be honorable men, subjects of the Queen, residing in England, not Australian miners or African miners, but men who represented honorable houses, some of them the very first banking houses in England, that they had had experiences in the Yukon which were enough to make a Canadian blush to hear them repeated, and he had asked them whether they would allow him to use their names, to quote their statements, and they had made answer in the negative.

Mr. Dobell—Hear, hear.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I see that my hon. friend from Quebec West lays stress upon that, as does the minister of the interior, who lays it down at the outset that there should be specific charges.

Mr. James McMullen (N. Wellington)—Hear, hear.

Sir C. H. Tupper—And hon. gentlemen behind him agree with that. What are these charges? They are serious, frankly. To the ordinary mind it seems an exceedingly important thing to name persons making charges. The ordinary man would say that if you cannot make a specific charge, or find one who will take the responsibility to make it, your talk is idle, and there is nothing that the government need concern itself about. But they were dealing with an unique condition of affairs. He confessed that when he asked to be allowed to use the names of the men who made these charges, and they declined, he was somewhat weakened. But what was their answer? It was this: They were not Canadians; they lived in England, under a system where such conditions could not possibly exist at the present day. No officer acting directly under the British government would dare to do the things of which they complained. These men, however, had acquired interests in mineral claims, some for themselves directly and others representing companies; some of them strong English companies "We would not care," they said, "to give you our names; we went as trustees for people in England and acquired certain interests under your laws and under the system by which you are governed, if the government of the country, of which we know nothing, would retain an officer the unscrupulous scoundrel with whom we have had to deal, if they would support the men who have rooked us, robbed us, and tyrannized over us, who have acted in every respect dishonorably and corruptly, how can we know but that the government, with its despotic power over registration under which we hold our title, would, by order-in-council, so embarrass us and rob us finally of all we hold?" Is that unreasonable?

Minister of trade and commerce (Sir Richard Cartwright)—Hear, hear.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I hear "hear, hears" from the treasury benches. Let me consider that for a moment. Hon. gentlemen opposite think it unreasonable to suppose that there is truth in charges of that character, but when the evidence is brought before the houses I think that these "hear, hears" will be fewer. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. McMullen—Bring on your evidence. (Government cheers.)

EVIDENCE FORTHCOMING.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I will bring some of it forward before the hon. gentleman (Mr. McMullen) leaves this chamber, unless he is afraid to hear it. Let us consider what has happened. Where is the original outfit that went to the Yukon, under which these infamies occurred? Scattered to the four winds of heaven. Where is that Pooh-bah Mr. F. C. Wade? Does he hold all these offices joined in one?

Mr. Sifton—Mr. Wade is in Dawson City, I believe, ready to meet any charges.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Does he hold all the offices to which he was clothed at the outset? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Sifton—No. (Opposition laughter.)

Sir C. H. Tupper—No; says the minister. Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding)—What odds if he is there to answer?

Sir C. H. Tupper—What has he to answer?

Minister of Finance—Anything brought against him.

Sir C. H. Tupper—As a matter of fact, Mr. Wade took the trouble to ascertain whether any charges would be brought against him during this session, asking whether I myself intended to say anything against his character, on the ground that if I did he would desire to be on the spot to answer.

Some hon. gentlemen—Hear, hear.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Wait for a moment. Candidly, I answered that I did intend to reflect on the character of Mr. Wade, and that if I were in his position I would be on the spot. He immediately started for the Yukon, and is now in Dawson City, as the minister of the interior tells us.

Mr. Sifton—I do not know that the hon. gentleman (Sir C. H. Tupper) will be able to say much, because I apprehend that Mr. Wade may be back before parliament prorogues.

DETAINING THE MAILS.

Sir C. H. Tupper—At any rate he will not be taken by surprise. He is now in Dawson City, and unless the postmaster-general shows more activity about the mails Mr. Wade will not know what has been said here before the end of the session, for I understand that three tons of mail are detained at Lake Bennett, whether by the intention of the postmaster-general or by accident I do not know.

Hon. Mr. Mulock—Neither by accident nor otherwise has a pound of mail gone forward irregularly.

Sir C. H. Tupper—When did it get loose, for I have some good ground for believing that it was done?

Mr. Mulock—The hon. gentleman has no information whatever. Ever since the ice has enabled Mounted Police to traverse the lake, the mails have gone forward. I do not believe there has been a pound of mail waiting transportation at Bennett longer than the usual time. The mails have gone regularly every two weeks.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I quite accept that. The usual time means months. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Mulock—I stated that the mails have left Bennett every two weeks, and have gone as far forward as they could—as the state of the ice enabled the police to do the work.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Will the hon. gentleman say that all the mail matter has gone forward regularly?

Mr. Mulock—I say that, so far as my information goes, there is no foundation whatever for the hon. gentleman's statement. The hon. gentleman ought to know that the Mounted Police are industrious and courageous, and anxious to make their service a success. They have brought the mails out in about 10 days from Dawson City, and I believe have made equally good despatch when the condition of the ice enabled them to do it.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I would remind the postmaster-general that the Globe's correspondent at Dawson City tells an exactly opposite story.

Mr. Mulock—The Globe's correspondent makes no such statement.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—I happen to be to some extent interested in this question. I happen to have a partner in Dawson City, and neither letters from me nor letters from him can be conveyed in one direction nor the other, though he went into that city in November last.

Mr. Mulock—The hon. gentleman's charge is not at all correct.

Sir C. H. Tupper—The hon. gentleman himself is not able to make a statement that is worth anything in that matter, as he was not there, and it is not possible for him to know anything about it. However, he has endeavored to direct the current of this discussion a little in regard to the postal facilities. There is not one office of his on the coast, and there is not one member from British Columbia, who will undertake to rise in this house and say that there is an intelligent man in the province of British Columbia having communication with the city of Dawson who will say that the postal service between Dawson and Vancouver and Victoria has been anything else than an absolute disgrace for months past.

Mr. Mulock—I challenge the hon. gentleman to produce the testimony of any person who is a credible witness to sustain the accuracy of the statement that he has just made.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Yes, I challenge the hon. gentleman's supporters, and I say that the hon. gentleman's supporters in this house sitting behind him will not get up and say that the postal communication between Victoria, Vancouver and Dawson City has been in a satisfactory condition for months past.

Mr. Mulock—The hon. gentleman stated it was a disgrace. I now here challenge the hon. gentleman or any one else to make good his charges, and he should have, so far as I am concerned, a committee of this house to investigate the mail service this winter, as he is referring to this winter, and the management of the Mounted Police. He shall have the fullest opportunity of making good any statements he may make.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Exactly so.

Mr. Maxwell—My hon. friend is not the only one on the coast that has communication with Dawson City; I have had letters every month from Dawson for the last four or five months.

A NUT FOR MR. MAXWELL.

Sir C. H. Tupper—And that is an answer to my statement that the service in general has been absolutely unsatisfactory and disgraceful, and that is known to the hon. gentleman's constituents. The hon. gentleman perhaps is prejudiced a little by his relations with Deadman's Island, which is a matter of interest between him and the government, and a matter that will bear further investigation.

Mr. Maxwell—I will be ready for you when you come on.

Sir C. H. Tupper—I think the minister of marine and defence will not be quite as ready as the hon. gentleman. The member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) was ready no doubt long ago, when he happened to be fortunate enough to induce the government to perpetrate one of the most extraordinary frauds upon the people of Vancouver that was ever perpetrated on any people in this country. (Opposition cheers.) The hon. gentleman was ready to push the minister of militia and defence into that position. But there is not a minister on the treasury benches who will now rise up and say they propose to confirm the lease that the member for Burrard induced the minister of militia and defence to grant, and to put his name to, that is the lease of Deadman's Island. I am speaking to the treasury benches. (Cheers.) There is not a minister of the Crown who is at this moment prepared to plunge himself into that position, and say he is going to stand by that lease which the member for Burrard happened to induce the minister of militia and defence to put his name to. Of course he comes forward as the only member for British Columbia to vindicate this rotten post office service, notorious in the province of British Columbia. The postmaster-general must know that this rickety old post office service is a by-word in the province of British Columbia. Take it from Nelson, take it from Rossland. The member representing that district will not rise up and say that the

(Continued on Page 7.)

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TEACHING OF HISTORY.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Canada, also fully repays study. We have shown the States that we can be independent of them, and that it is not necessary for us to look across the border for a market. We have shown the world that we yield to none in affection and loyalty to the mother land, and have done much to make Imperial federation possible. Of course, current events in this Dominion and Province must be taught with due care not to allow political prejudices to enter into the instruction.

These examples merely indicate in a very meagre way the rich stores of information and instruction that are available for us weekly in the teaching of current events. In addition I might cite the wonderful inventions and discoveries of recent years, such as the discovery of the X rays by Prof. Rontgen—a discovery which, by enabling us to see through a deal board, has compelled us to modify our ideas of what we used glibly to call the laws of nature. Then Prof. Dewar's invention of liquid air, which bids fair to supersede the use of coal and other fuel for the production of power and light, and which will revolutionize the world by the production of practically costless motive power. But there would be no end to the list of current events which might be laid before the pupil. The teacher has only to select the most important and I am sure both he and his class will be well repaid.

I may be pardoned if I stretch the title of my paper to make it include the most recent geography. The history of of a country can hardly be intelligibly taught without maps. The teaching of current events is no exception to the rule and must also be illustrated in that way. Take for example the Soudanese campaign. Without a map no man—not to mention child—could hope to follow the operations; with one all becomes clear. Starting from London, you can lead your pupils either by the overland route via Brindisi, or by way of Gibraltar to Alexandria. You can inspire much interest in the voyage by stories about the places and by descriptions of the people. Arriving at Alexandria, what wonders could you not relate about the sights seen by that ancient city—the city of Alexander the Great, of Cleopatra, of Hypatia and Cyril, of Amruth the Saracen, the city for a short time of Napoleon, from which he was hurled by our own Nelson and Sir Ralph Abercromby; the city from which we drove Arabi Pasha in more recent times, by means of the guns of the Inflexible and our fleet under Admiral Seymour, which included the little Condor of Lord Charles Beresford. You might describe the population—Fellahin, Copt, Greek, Maltese, French, Arabs, Blacks, Rosetta, Damietta. Port Said, the Canal, Suez and Suakim would be visited in a tour around the coast. But Egypt is the Nile, and that ancient river would have to ascended, with you as guide, philosopher and friend. Cairo, Wady Halfa, on the barrack-square of which town you may point out a squad of Egyptian or Soudanese soldiers being drilled by a well set up, active, wiry man in Khaki uniform, whose chevrons show that he is Sergeant What's His Name, who did more for the conquest of the Soudan than perhaps even the Sirdar himself. the S. M. R., or Soudanese military railroad, from Halfa to Korosko, from Korosko across the desert to Abu Hammell—a wonderful engineering feat, which has more than ordinary interest for us, as it was built by Major Girouard, a Canadian, educated at Kingston military school, which has supplied 67 officers to the British army. Major Girouard is only 28 years old, has an income of $10,000 per annum, and is the head of a department, being chief controller of Egypt R. R. From Abu Hummell to the Atbara, where a bridge is now being built; stories of the Mahdi, the Khalifa, Gordon, Slatin Pasha, Wolseley, Kitchener and visits to battle fields, would occupy your time in ascending the river. Passing Omdurman and Khartoum, we reach the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Darfur, Kordofan, the famous Fashoda, and so on to the Victoria Nyanza, Lake Tanganyika, Buluwayo, Salisbury, Mafeking and the Cape. I would not particularize the extremely interesting talks you might make about the natives of the countries you would pass through, and their flora and fauna. It is enough to indicate the general nature of the lesson. In this way, taking history and geography together, the pupil will become acquainted with the greater part of the earth's surface—not as dry details of name and position on map, but as something living, something containing human beings, with whose doings and habits he has some acquaintance, animals and plants with the forms of which he is familiar. Take your pupils always on "personally conducted tours," by well-known trade routes, describing each place as well as you can when you come to it. The dress, as well as the religion, habits and customs of the natives will help to give form and color to the mental pictures in your pupils' minds. When you see in the paper about some new engineering undertaking—for example the Nicaragua canal or the canal between Riga and Khuson—your pupils' attention would naturally be drawn to it in one of your weekly lessons, and thus the acquaintance with another small part of the earth would probably be added to their geographical knowledge.

Thus by combining geography with the teaching of current events the pupils' ideas and sympathies are enlarged. They will feel that they know something about the people who inhabit this earth along with them. They are no longer provincial. They become alive to the fact that there are other people on the earth besides those of their own color and kindred, "who have hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions; fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is." They will find that Britain and the British Empire are countries of which they may proudly boast of being citizens, but they will also find that other countries have their virtues, and other peoples have their good points, from which they might well learn. And while they learn that some people are worthy of the highest respect and imitation, they will also throw off prejudices that led them to class others as "common and unclean," and they will in time be led to regard all men as brothers, worthy of love and sympathy, and that contempt and loathing are not feelings to be entertained towards men, all of whom we are taught were made after the very image of God.

A Test of Possession. In the city police court yesterday Magistrate Hall gave consideration to the case of the City v. D. Adams, charged with violation of the streets by-law, by obstructing. This is somewhat different from an ordinary case of street obstruction, inasmuch as the point at issue is whether or not Mr. Adams has a right to a stretch of waterfront land of which he has for years held possession, but which it is claimed by the civic authorities is part of a public street. The hearing now stands adjourned for one week.

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SIR HIBBERT'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page 6.)

service there is anything but a disgrace. I have had some experience with correspondence between Nelson and the Coast not long ago, and I found that a passenger could go two or three days ahead of a letter from the city of Nelson to the city of Vancouver, and that I myself might go from Nelson to Rossland three or four days ahead of a registered letter. Why, sir, the hon. gentleman is notoriously neglecting and starving the post service for the sake of vindicating "I, William Mulock," in regard to this "vaster Empire than has been." That is the position in which he is. The penny postage is his forte and outside of that when it comes down to ordinary humdrum business of the service, he does not know much about it.

Some hon. members—Hear, hear.

Sir C. H. Tupper—An hon. gentleman has just put into my hands this ugly and formidable fact, that a letter posted at Glenora, December 1, 1898, arrived at Ottawa on February 29. You can see the postmarks on the letter. The letter was sent to A. Martin, M.P. There is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." (Laughter and opposition cheers.)

GOVERNMENT ONLY RESPONSIBLE.

Returning to the Yukon—What became of Mr. Walsh? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Foster—He never got in.

Sir C. H. Tupper—Walsh never got in, didn't he? Mr. Walsh was charged in several particulars, but instead of standing to his guns and justifying the reputation he had for personal courage in the times of the inauguration of the Mounted Police in the Northwest, he suddenly decamped from Dawson, following most of the men against whom charges were made. But I do not wish to deal with these understrappers; I do not wish to deal with the creatures of the minister of the interior, but with the minister of the interior himself. (Cheers.) He could not in fairness shelter himself behind their misconduct, he stood primarily charged with all the rascality and all the nefarious conduct of these men.

Continuing, Sir Hibbert said they were dealing with the government, they were not dealing with individuals, and when he undertook to point out certain men who disgraced the offices in which they were put, who acted in the most reckless and unscrupulous and dishonorable manner, it was no excuse for the hon. gentlemen who sat on the treasury benches to say that in one way or other they had caused the disappearance of these men from the public service. He drove home the charge to the treasury benches.

"I say," went on the speaker, "that the hon. gentlemen who sit there were individually and collectively responsible for all maladministration, all the crooked work and all the disgraceful conduct of their minions out in the territory of the Yukon. What the taxpayers of Canada have to consider, what the Canadian voters have to consider, is were the government in any way responsible for this state of things?" Against the prime minister of the Crown, against the treasury benches, he charged to-night that there was a most serious state of things existing, and that they had not lifted their little fingers to show that that they themselves could be considered as rebrobating the facts and as punishing the delinquents. Therefore they must stand in the criminal box with the men whom he could put in the criminal box. (Opposition cheers.)

HOW SIFTON WAS SUPPORTED.

In the matter of the Manitoba conscientious in 1896, so eager and hasty was the minister of the interior and the prime minister that what did they suppose they did in order to fasten some charges, if possible, on their political opponents? They dipped their hand into the public treasury of this country, and they took out, in connection with some financial kiting of the minister of the interior, $500 to pay Mr. Perdue. They paid that sum into the Bank of British North America to relieve the minister of the interior from a personal responsibility under which he lay to Mr. Perdue. The department of justice, under the authority of Sir Oliver Mowat, cut down that bill to $300 odd. Mr. Perdue got the $500 odd, the minister of the interior declared he got it to pay Mr. Perdue, and not one farthing of that was refunded when the public accounts committee sat to investigate the matter. In other words, they took out of the public treasury of this country as straight as any man could take it over $200 and put it into the hands of the minister of the interior, though not a single dollar of the $200 was due or owed, according to the department of this country. But, forsooth, it was to track down like sleuth hounds their opponents in Manitoba and to help them to fasten on their opponents the criminal charge in connection with the elections in Manitoba. There was money, and money to burn, for that; but there was no money to send a detective up into the Yukon, not one single stiver, not one single sixpence. (Opposition cheers.)

"But they sit there," continued Sir Hibbert, "and say, 'Come on with your specific charges, give us the names of your informants; we ourselves will not give you the names of our informants, and when we take money out of the public treasury to hunt down our political opponents we will protect ourselves behind the grounds of privileges and secrecy; but when you attack any man serving under us, you are to give us not only the specific charge, but the name of the man who dares to make the charge.'" (Opposition cheers.)

Now that was what this government could do in regard to the administration of criminal justice. When some one in Manitoba in the secrets of the party whispered that a foul wrong had been done to a party in that province, let them tell what they would do when there was no whisper, but when there was a widespread suspicion, based upon the statements of reputable people in regard to the nefarious condition of affairs in a portion of our country.

TEMPTED THEIR MINIONS.

They put their minions in a position of temptation. Why, take the judge of the court. His name was Mr. Maguire. He had a high and dignified position, but they must have known, for they had means of obtaining information, that the humblest miner that came before the judge had a better income, or as good, as the judge himself. No hon. gentleman would say he was exaggerating.

Mr. Arch. Campbell (Kent)—Why did not they resign?

Sir C. H. Tupper—Now, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Campbell) helps me on with my argument. I do not say that catches me; I want to discuss this thing fairly. I say that if any government ever went to work to put a poor lot of men, or a lot of poor men—I do not wish to reflect on any others than these I charge—in a position of temptation, where they would be subject to dire and disastrous influences, they meted out, that treatment to those men who went as the first outfit to the Yukon.

Mr. Campbell (Kent)—Tut, tut.

Sir C. H. Tupper said the hon. gentleman from Kent dared not rise and say that what he had been denouncing was right on the part of the government; he had not the courage to stand up and say that the government that asked from this parliament $2,500 for an officer was justified in telling him on the sly he could be interested in all various concerns when, as an official, he was incapacitated legally from doing so. (Opposition cheers.) Mr. Wade was said to have physical courage. Had he the courage to stand at his post in the Yukon until his character was thoroughly considered and thoroughly weighed? Had he courage to meet this Parliament as commissioner of the Yukon and vindicate his character. (Opposition cheers.) He had been supplanted, he had disappeared from the district where they were told forsooth that the present commissioner, thousands of miles away, was instructed to hold a commission of inquiry.

MEMORIAL FROM MINERS.

Sir Hibbert read a memorial which was forwarded to the prime minister by a committee of Yukon miners. This document stated that officials were in the habit of giving their friends secret information which enabled them to stake valuable claims which fairly belonged to others. The document also contained a number of other charges, and asked that an investigation be made and a remedy provided. He had heard that Mr. Aulay Morrison, the member for New Westminster, had made a trip through the Yukon territory, and he had never heard from Mr. Morrison any denial of these charges. He also read another statement from a miner, who said that he had staked a good claim, but lost it through not standing in with the officials. Another document read was one saying that Mr. Wade had used his public position to facilitate his private business, with the result that Mr. Wade's private clients secured enormous profits at the expense of the country.

CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR WALSH.

In still another case a miner working a disputed claim was notified by the gold commissioner that, unless he stopped working on it immediately, his right to a hearing in connection therewith would be cancelled. This particular claim, or most of it, according to his information, ultimately fell into the hands of Lucille Elliott, a notorious woman, who was on intimate terms with Major Walsh. He had another statement from an English gentleman, who, when he called upon Major Walsh found the major in his office drunk and profane. The same gentleman had given his opinion that everything was arranged to prevent the ordinary applicant from getting any information during office hours, the point being that after office hours the officials receive a fee for his private time.

He asked the minister of the interior whether it was not a fact that a regulation had recently been made giving miners access to the records, so that they could learn whether claims had been taken up or abandoned?

Mr. Sifton—The miner is not entitled to examine the original record, but he is entitled to get all the information upon payment of the proper fee. This new regulation was made when complaint on the subject reached the government.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper then went on reading the evidence which he had in his possession. He declared that the government had collected directly and indirectly hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Yukon territory, but they had not spent one cent for local improvements in Dawson. Did the government deny that Major Walsh was living in open drunkenness, open immorality, disgracing the Queen's name and authority?

SIFTON INTERRUPTS TO INSINUATE.

Mr. Sifton interrupted to insinuate that the paper which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was reading had been got up by him to read in parliament, and did not really contain evidence which had been supplied by anybody.

Sir C. H. Tupper characterized this insinuation as "base," for which adjective he was called to order by the Speaker.

Then Mr. Sifton explained that he did not mean what he said, and Sir Charles Tupper, after repeating the reasons which led him to withhold the name of his informant, went on to read some more of the evidence which had came into his hands.

A lively passage-at-arms occurred between Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Sifton just after the former had read a letter from C. M. Woodworth, of Dawson, in which the government was strongly denounced. Mr. Sifton broke in with the remark that Mr. Woodworth might be able to make a good thing by writing editorials for the Mail and Empire.

Mr. Foster—He could do better by selling permits to take whiskey into the Yukon. (Conservative applause.)

Sir C. H. Tupper—If Mr. Woodworth instead of attacking the government was in their confidence—if he was one of their heelers and friends—he could do as another heeler and friend did, charge and collect a fee of $500, because he was able to obtain from the minister of the interior for his client a permit to send liquor into the Yukon. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sifton asked for the name of the man who had done this thing, but Sir Charles refused to give it to him.

Mr. Sifton—Allow me to say, then, that the statement is absolutely untrue.

Sir Charles Tupper—I am not surprised that the minister of the interior says so, because it is absolutely impossible for him to know whether it is true or not.

A LIVELY PASSAGE.

This caused quite a flutter of excitement and the two members kept firing at each other for some time. Sir Charles Hibbert said of Mr. Sifton: "He does not possess a position in this house or in the country that will make his mere statement of the value of a flip if the finger." (Hear, hear.)

The minister of finance (Mr. Fielding)—I am a colleague of the minister of the interior, and what I understood was that there was some improper intercourse between him and some one in the matter of liquor certificates, and I understand he denies it.

The minister of the interior—I say the statement of Sir Hibbert Tupper is untrue. No liquor permit was got from me by any telegram.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Oh, he has got to telegrams now, has he?

Mr. Fielding—Let me tell the hon. gentleman this, that a large number of people between Vancouver and here have known for the last two months the hon. gentleman was going to bring this charge, and when he comes to the open I will show him to be a man who does not know the value of evidence, even when he brings it before parliament.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Well, let the galled jade wince; I only heard of it myself ten days ago, and yet he says he knew for two months I was going to do it. Why, what a sapient minister we have as minister of the interior. Why, he has brought ineffable disgrace on this government by his ignorance of Yukon affairs. (Opposition cheers and much confusion.)

Having referred to the "master of the ministry," both the Premier and Mr. Tarte spoke, whereupon Sir Hibbert observed, with amusement, that the mention of the "master of the ministry" brought a response from both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, which created roars of laughter.

When quiet had been resumed, Sir Hibbert reverted to quotations from Miss Shaw's article in the Times, of England, on Yukon maladministration. He insisted that for the sake of Canadian honor, and not a mere party cavil, a thorough investigation should, by order of parliament, or the government, be conducted by an impartial authority into the maladministration of the Yukon; and if it were the minister of the interior who should be blamed, then let him go; if it were the government, then they must go. (Opposition cheers.) But the people of the Empire would not be satisfied when the offences charged had been brought to the offenders unless these persons were put upon their trial and adequately required for their infamy. (Cheers.)

It was now midnight, and there were cries from the back government benches of "Good Friday."

Sir Hibbert summed up. He claimed he had made out enough to show that the present system of dealing with all these matters was not at all satisfactory; that Mr. Ogilvie was not in a position—no man, however good and capable an official he might be, and he went to the fullest extent to say Mr. Ogilvie would prove as good and efficient an officer as possible—would be in a position to make a full enquiry into these statements that connect the minister of the interior and the government with such vile charges as he connected with the officials; and they must have known they could not have dared to so act without the belief that there was a danger in so acting. (Opposition cheers.)

The hon. gentleman then concluded, having spoken for six and a half hours.

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Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

Corby's Rye Whiskey.
In Bond ac Duty Paid. TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SPRING GOODS AT WEILER BROS
Baby Carriages and Go Carts The newest models
A great variety of Styles.
Ingrain Wall Papers
With beautiful borders and Ceilings to match.
Also a select line of
Hall, Dining Room, and Reception Room PAPERS
WEILER BROS.,
51 to 55 Fort St.
Write for Wall Paper Samples.

Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Rakes,
Lawn Sprinklers,
Rubber Hose,
Hose Reel,
Garden Forks, Trowels,
Rakes, Hoes, Spades,
and all kinds of Garden Tools.
Geo. Powell & Co.,
Cheapside, Victoria B. C,
Sole Agents For the Great MAJESTIC Range.

FOR SALE
First-Class Pack Train
Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse, in the finest condition for work, with aparejos complete. This train was allowed by packers to be the best mule train that worked on the Teslin trail last season, having made one trip more than any other pack train on the road.
For particulars apply to
J. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street, Victoria.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
CHRISTIE & LEWIS—109 Fort street. All orders promptly attended to.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 20 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.
HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc. 17-19 Work street. Tel. 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS
L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

STEAM LAUNDRY.
VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY—White labor only. 152 Yates street. Tel. 172.

SCAVENGERS.
PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Address, 49 Discovery street. Tel. 184.
ED LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and and Fort street, Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager

WILLS'S CAPSTAN AND TRAVELLER TOBACCOS
CAPSTAN CIGARETTES, 10c. per package
Souvenirs to all purchasers. = See Window = E. A. MORRIS,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, April 6, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday an extensive high pressure area, accompanied by fine weather, has moved up the coast to this province, which is likely to cause fair weather for the next 48 hours. Fine weather prevails from the Pacific to the Great Lakes, and a general thaw has spread throughout the Canadian Territories.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	52
Kamloops	44	58
Barkerville	26	42
Calgary	24	44
Winnipeg	6	36
Portland, Ore	38	58
San Francisco, Cal.	50	72

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Light to moderate winds; continued fair; higher temperature.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; continued fair; warm during the day; light local frosts at night.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43 Mean.	46
Noon.	51 Highest.	52
5 p.m.	51 Lowest.	42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 14 miles west.
Noon. ..... 12 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... 5 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Clear.
Rain—.02 inches.
Sunshine—8 hours 42 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed. 30.524
Corrected 30.464

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

A card on the outside of office door says: "Gone to lunch. Be back in ten minutes." And, the man will be there on time. That is, for some days, weeks or even months, he will. Then he will be at home occasionally for a day. He'll tell you he had a headache—a turn of cholera morbus, or maybe he'll say he had a lump in his stomach and felt too miserable to move. The lump was probably two or three ten-minute lunches condensed.

The man who "bolts" his lunches will find Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best friend he ever met.

There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heart-burn," or any of the rest of the night-mare breeding brood that these little "Pellets" will not cure. They cure permanently. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

SCHOOL FUND RAID.

Manitoba Wants Full Control for the Future as Well as Present Accumulation.

Winnipeg, April 6.—(Special)—The bill providing for the withdrawal of $300,000 from the school lands fund passed its third reading in the Manitoba legislature to-day. At Premier Greenway's suggestion, Attorney-General Cameron offered an amendment to the proposed memorial, which will ask for the handing over to the Manitoba government of the whole amount already realized from the sales of school lands, and the transfer of full control and management of lands not yet disposed of. This proposition will be considered on Monday.

Highest awards at World's Fair granted Rambler Bicycles

COAL. MUNN, HOLLAND & Co.
TELEPHONE 694.
Cor. Broad street and Trounce avenue.

IT'S SUPT. ROBERTSON

Former Principal of the Vancouver High School Succeeds Dr. S. D. Pope.

Scale of Charges for Miners' Certificates Issued for Portions of Year.

As intimated in the Colonist some weeks ago, Alexander Robertson, B. A., who a few days ago resigned the position of principal of the Vancouver High school, is to occupy the office of superintendent of education in succession to Dr. Pope, whose resignation took effect last week. The official announcement of Mr. Robertson's appointment was contained in the Gazette issued yesterday. Other appointments gazetted are: Enoch Shakespeare, of Nanaimo, to be J. P. for Nanaimo county; Robert Hamilton Mayne, of Ainsworth, to be a notary public for Kootenay county; Robert R. Maitland, of Vancouver, to be a notary public for the Mainland. The undermentioned stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace have been authorized to hold small debts courts in the respective districts opposite their names: Henry N. Courseer, Revelstoke, for Revelstoke and within a 15-mile radius; John Hibbert and Enoch Shakespeare, of Nanaimo, for Nanaimo and within a radius of 15 miles therefrom.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

The scale of fees to be charged for miners' certificates issued for only a portion of the year is as follows:

Certificates issued between 1st June and 18th June, $5.
Certificates issued between 19th June and 6th July, $4.75.
Certificates issued between 7th July and 24th July, $4.50.
Certificates issued between 25th July and 11th August, $4.25.
Certificates issued between 12th August and 30th August, $4.
Certificates issued between 31st August and 18th September, $3.75.
Certificates issued between 19th September and 7th October, $3.50.
Certificates issued between 8th October and 26th October, $3.25.
Certificates issued between 27th October and 14th November, $3.
Certificates issued between 15th November and 2nd December, $2.75.
Certificates issued between 3rd December and 20th December, $2.50.
Certificates issued between 21st December and 7th January, $2.25.
Certificates issued between 8th January and 25th January, $2.
Certificates issued between 26th January and 12th February, $1.75.
Certificates issued between 13th February and 2nd March, $1.50.
Certificates issued between 3rd March and 20th March, $1.25.
Certificates issued between 21st March and 7th April, $1.
Certificates issued between 8th April and 25th April, 75 cents.
Certificates issued between 26th April and 13th May, 50 cents.
Certificates issued between 14th May and 31st May, 25 cents.

NEW COMPANIES.

Notice is given of the incorporation of the Garrison Fitzsimmons Amalgamation Company, Limited, of Vancouver, capital $10,000; the Crown Gold-Copper Mining Company, Limited, non-personal liability, of Rossland, capital $1,000,000; Banner Gold-Copper Mining Company, Limited, non-personal liability, of Greenwood, capital $100,000; and of the registration of the Sinbad Mining Company, of Spokane, provincial office at Greenwood, capital $50,000, D. C. Cameron, attorney; Woodbury Mines, Limited, of Spokane, with head office at Rossland and Samson W. Hall, attorney, as extra-provincial companies.

ASHCROFT LAND RESERVE.

Application having been made to the department of the interior by the Ashcroft Water, Electric and Improvement Company, of British Columbia, for an area of 1,577.89 acres, more or less, and for permission to extend the area, if desirable, to 4,000 acres, the land is offered at the rate of $1 an acre, not to exceed 4,000 acres. The whole of the land will be reserved for the company for irrigation for the period of five years. This is the effect of a proclamation issued from Government House, Ottawa.

OTHER NOTICES.

Mr. J. Fred. Hume, provincial secretary and minister of mines, paid out $557.36 to secure his re-election in Nelson.

The Nelson Library Association has been incorporated by Messrs. J. R. Robertson, George F. Beer, Robert R. Hedley, George Kydd and George V. Holt.

The shareholders of the Gold Ears Mining Company will meet at New Westminster on May 5 to consider a proposal for the sale of the company's assets.

Section 2 of the act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation act, 1897, was proclaimed on April 1.

Municipal courts of revision are to be held at Langley and Chilliwack on May 6, and provincial courts for East Lillooet at Clinton, and for Comox at Cumberland on May 1.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, (blower included), 25c., acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pain, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures cold in the head, hay fever, rose fever, catarrhal deafness, and all head and throat affections, which if not taken in time will lead to chronic catarrh, and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied. *

Y. W. C. A.—To-morrow at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Rae street, a "measuring party" will be given, from 2 to 4. The following verse will explain the object of the party:

Three cents for every foot you're tall,
Measure yourself against the wall;
An extra cent for each inch give,
And thereby show how high you live;
With coffee and tea and all that's sweet,
The party on April 8 will meet.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

Chas. Stewart.	H. G. Robinson.
Mrs. Stewart.	H. Winkleman.
M. Kash.	Mrs. J. Norcross.
Mrs. Thompson.	Jas. Miller.
R. Lowrey.	D. McDonald.
Mrs. Lowrey.	Jas. Fraser.
Miss B. Carlyle.	Mrs. Fraser.
C. Haggerty.	J. E. Jacques.
F. H. Waddridge.	S. E. Jacques.
D. Bryce.	A. Becker.
Miss Haynes.	Jno. Dawson.
J. H. Kerr.	G. A. Carleton.
Mrs. Kerr.	H. Johnson.
H. Harris.	Mrs. Johnson.
Dan Bowers.	R. L. Hermanysen.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

P. J. Judoldsby.	E. A. Wadhams.
E. E. Kenning.	Miss L. Woodrow.
E. H. Hall.	W. J. McArthur.
J. D. Crossman.	Mr. Simisch.
R. H. Simonds.	Jno. Parsons.
A. McDermott.	P. W. Smith.
Sir C. H. Tupper.	Arch'den Renbreath.
G. P. Maynard.	Bishop Dentenwill.
C. E. Allan.	J. P. Lake.
S. Richards.	J. R. Brown.
Chas. Wilson.	R. Ward.
Mrs. C. W. Thomson.	A. J. Appelie.
T. L. Davis.	F. J. Wheeler.
R. Schultz.	F. C. Cowan.
J. S. H. Atson.	L. Kennedy.
Mrs. M. Wise.	S. J. Spencer.
A. Hall.	A. E. Garrett.
G. E. Gorbould.	C. W. Thompson.
L. G. McPhillips.	J. Sexsmith.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

R. B. McLennan.	Johns Bros.
Agt. G. N. Exp. Co.	Srskine, Wall & Co.
A. Finlayson.	Speed Bros.
G. A. McTavish.	Jas. Hirst.
O. B. Ormund.	E. E. Potts.
Book & News Co.	A. C. Co.
A. W. Knight.	J. A. Sayward.
Fletcher Bros.	R. H. Jameson.
Henderson Bros.	L. R. J. & Co.
R. Kowamata.	A. McGregor & Co.
Bank of B. N. A.	Robt. Tripp & Co.
B. C. Furniture Co.	B. C. Market Co.
Bancroft & Co.	L. Goodacre.
Watson & Hall.	Wilson Bros.
A. G. Robertson.	Loewenberg & Co.
Thos. Earle.	S. Leiser & Co.
L. Monson.	M. J. Thompson.
Richards & Foye.	

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

Wilson Bros.	B. C. Market.
City Corporation.	C. C. Russell.
G. S. Raymur.	F. H. Worlock.
H. Lester.	M. J. Heney.
P. W. Smith.	C. W. Thompson.
A. Sheret.	Dom. Express Co.
Speed Bros.	

One Dose
Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of
Hood's Pills
And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Japanese Labor Must Not Be Excluded—Prospective Tea Duty—Copper in Porcupine.

Provincial Cabinet Stray From the Capital—Nanaimo Wanted in Lacrosse League.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 6.—A meeting of the executive council of British Columbia was held in Vancouver this morning—the first executive meeting held on the Mainland since confederation. The ministers present were: The Premier; Attorney-General Martin, Dr. McKechnie, president of the council, and F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance.

The Premier, Attorney-General and President of the Council were in Westminster yesterday and inspected the public institutions. Three hours were spent in inspecting the insane asylum.

The death of John Wilson of Westminster, who has lately been employed on the Crow's Nest Pass construction, is reported from that locality.

J. Campbell, who has just returned from Dawson, says that wages have fallen very much there and there are a great many willing to work for their bread. St. Mary's hospital had 350 cases when he left and he highly complimented this institution for their great work of charity among the poor and sick of Dawson. Many of those treated had no money, but they were cared for the same as those who were rich and paid for the services rendered.

Word was received here to-day from Seattle that the American steamer lines decline to omit Victoria and Vancouver from the routes of northern boats as requested by the Canadian companies with the alternative of a rate war.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper arrived from the East and went over to Victoria to-day. Sir Hibbert says regarding Deadman's island that the title is vested in the Imperial government, not in the Dominion government, therefore the city's position is a strong one. Theo. Ludgate has surrendered his lease to the island to the government to deal with as they please.

Wm. Wilson on the work train of the Westminster tram fell from a high trestle to-day and besides breaking his leg sustained internal injuries.

The bricklayers employed on many new blocks in Westminster have gone on strike.

A plebiscite on the Deadman's island question during a two days' Easter festival at the Alhambra theatre, resulted in a vote of 512 for the saw mill and 509 against it.

This is a season of low tides. On Sunday last, it is asserted, that a person could have walked from Stanley park to Deadman's island, without using the bridge, or wetting his feet.

During the month of March 145 cases were tried in the police court.

The Brockton Point Athletic Association has a credit balance of $67 to its credit.

Vancouver's subscription to the Gordon memorial fund was sent forward yesterday. It amounted to $68.75. Some 35 people subscribed.

At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club, held last night, treasurer Fagan showed a balance in hand of $166.88. The intermediate club were invited to amalgamate with the senior club, and the invitation was accepted. The delegates to the B.C.A.L.A. were instructed to favor the admission of Nanaimo into the senior league.

COPPER IN PORCUPINE.

Arthur Ross from Dawson arrived in Vancouver yesterday by the Cutch. He is responsible for the statement that an astonishing kind of copper has been made in Porcupine district—the American Atlin. A whole mountain has been found all copper, says Mr. Ross, and assays on its ledges show values as high as 73 per cent. There is the greatest excitement over the find. He was there last Sunday a week ago at noon, and 93 people arrived there that day. The quartz ledges were showing up very rich. He offered $150 for a big chunk of pure copper taken from the copper claim but the offer was refused.

DUTY ON TEA.

Consul Shimezu has received word from Japan that they believe it is the intention of the Canadian government to impose a duty on all teas coming into Canada from the Orient and India. The latter, of course, are subject to the preferential tariff.

ORIENTAL LABOR BILL.

Consul Shimezu was interviewed today regarding the report in the Japan Advertiser that England would not interfere with the anti-Japanese legislation of the British Columbia government, and Japan is humiliated. Mr. Shimezu said: "The Advertiser of Japan is ever opposed to my government. I am pleased to express an opinion that Japan will not be humiliated; in fact I have received advices that Lord Salisbury most graciously received Japanese Ambassador Kato when he called to ask that the British Columbia legislature's objectionable legislation be vetoed, and the reply to the request was favorable. In a short time the obnoxious law will be null and void. That is my opinion."

Messrs. S. Greenshields, Son & Co. wish to intimate to their patrons and the dry goods trade in Victoria and district that they are now in their new warehouse on Hastings street Vancouver. They are showing a larger and better assorted stock than formerly, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the Island trade.
Vancouver, March 30, 1899. *

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER
Wednesday, April 12th
at 11 o'clock a.m.
Bankrupt Stock

I am instructed by C. F. Gardner, Esq., Assignee, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 85 Wharf street, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of M. Gaglietto, lately doing business at Kamloops,

Clothing, Underclothing, Dry Goods, Flannels, Flannelettes, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Flowers, Furnishings, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and miscellaneous articles; also about 400 pairs Rubber Goods, and Ladies' Jackets, Valises, Denim Blouses, Tweeds, Prints, Gingham, Alpaccas, Buttons, Nun's Veiling, Embroidery, Boys' Suits, Unlaundried Shirts, D. B. Guns.

JAPANESE GOODS,

By order of the Consignor, Yokohama, 4 Cases Bamboo for manufacturers' uses, 4 Cases Japanese Toys, Screens, Pin Cushions, Metal Ware, Table Cloths, Night Gowns, Desks, Handkerchief Boxes, Trays, etc.
TERMS CASH.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

Ask your Grocer for
EDDY'S
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches 200's
"EAGLE" " 100's
"VICTORIA" " 65's
"LITTLE COMET" Parlor Matches
The Finest in the World!
NO BRIMSTONE
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited,
HULL, P. Q.

MILLINERY OPENING
TUESDAY
March 21st
Pattern Hats and Bonnets
Mrs. W. Bickford,
SOMERSET HOUSE
61-63 Fort St., - Victoria, B. C.

GRAND OPENING OF..
SPRING MILLINERY
...ON...
Tuesday, Wednesday
And following days at
THE STERLING, 88 YATES St.

Patronize Home Industry!
Patriotic Citizens are recommended to give the goods of the following firms the preference when buying. Always insist on getting the Home-Made article, and keep your money in the Province
"Patronize Home Industry" by buying
B.C. BRAND HAMS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
For Sale by all Grocers. EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO., Packers.

If You Want To Make Money,
You should get a job In the Mint, but.....
If You Want To SAVE Money,
you shoule use
WHITE SWAN SOAP

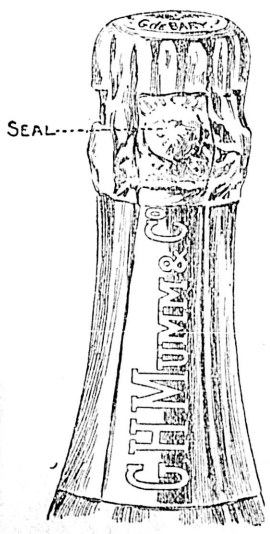
DAWSON AND ATLIN TRADERS:
Get Okell & Morris's Prices on.....
JAMS, CANDIES AND PICKLES,
Always Pure Always Fresh.
Always Ready Sellers.
Come to our Factory and get Prices. The Largest Factory in B. C.
ST. ALICE WATER
FROM
Harrison Hot Springs
PER
THORPE & CO., LTD.
Sole Agents.
VICTORIA, - - VANCOUVER
NELSON.
Box 175 - - Tel. 435.

LENZ & LEISER
Importers of General Dry Goods Gent's Furnishings, Etc,
Manufacturers of Clothing at our Factory by WHITE LABOR.
Special Lines Arrived Suitable for the Klondyke and Atlin Trade.
9 and 11 YATESST. VICTORIA

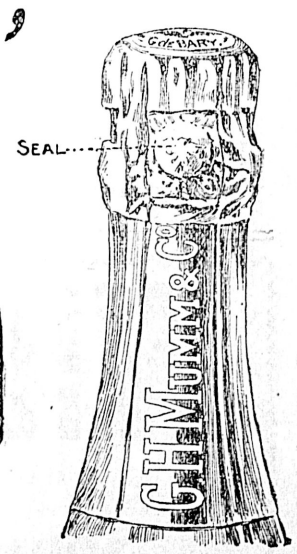
SMOKERS, ATTENTION!
Ask your Grocer or Tobacconist for the following Standard Brands of Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos
Smoking: Golden Plug, Royal Oak, Rosebud,
Chewing: Free Trade, Snowshoe, Currency,
BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
DOES NOT BURN THE TONGUE.
MADE BY EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LD.

SEE THAT METAL CAP IS ON EACH BOTTLE AS SHOWN IN CUT. NONE OTHER GENUINE

G. H. MUMM & CO.S "EXTRA DRY"







The Great Leader of Champagnes.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C., SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.